

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 421.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 28.—On the 23rd, at noon, a letter arrived from M. Favre, addressed to Count Bismarck, requesting permission to come to Versailles. Count Bismarck replied that he might come, under the distinct understanding that no mention would be made of the London Conference, that subject having been disposed of. The reply reached M. Favre at half-past one, accompanied by Count Bismarck's private carriage. M. Favre arrived at half-past 8 in the evening, and drove straight to the Rue Provençale. Count Bismarck had finished his dinner, but sent M. Favre to the royal kitchen, where a handsome entertainment was given him. At ten o'clock, Count Bismarck applied to the Emperor for an interview. M. Favre spent the night at the quarters of the lieutenant of police. A council of war was held next forenoon to consider M. Favre's mission. The Emperor, Bismarck, Moltke and the Crown Prince were present. The Emperor presided. The Council sat for two hours, and the result of its deliberations was announced to M. Favre, who returned to Paris at half-past four. As he was being driven in his carriage down the avenue leading to the Sevres road, Count Bismarck, who was taking his daily ride, encountered him, turned his horse's head, and rode by the window, conversing with M. Favre all the way to the town gates. It is understood that M. Favre asked that the army in Paris should be allowed to march out with full honours and take up a position in some unoccupied district of France under his management, and not to resume hostilities for a term of months to be agreed upon, and that there would be no triumphal entry into Paris by the Germans. These terms were refused by the Council, which informed M. Favre that the only basis of surrender would be the same as at Sedan and Metz.

The state of Paris is terrible. The political clubs are in arms, and a sortie with 20,000 men was demanded. Gen. Vinoy refusing to allow the useless butchery, Gen. Leflo was put in his place. The Reds demand a new government, and 210 members of the National Guard have been chosen for that purpose.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 28.—It is the intention of the Germans to occupy the whole coast from Nantes to Gherbourg. Severe measures will be adopted with the population, especially in requisitions and contributions of money. The northern quadrilateral will not be attacked. Gen. Faidherbe's army will be driven over the Belgian frontier.

Surrender of Paris!

LONDON, Jan. 29 (4:30 p. m.)—The Emperor William has sent the following telegraphic despatch to the Empress Augusta:—

"VERSAILLES, 2 p. m. Sunday.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regulars and Mobiles are to be interned in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts."

"Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as arms are surrendered."

"A national assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight."

"All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions. The ground between the opposing lines is to be neutral."

"This is the reward of patriotism, heroism and great sacrifices.—Thank God for this fresh mercy! May peace soon follow!"

(Signed)

"WILHELM."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Mr. Moran, our chargé d'affaires at London, dated London, Sunday morning, Jan. 29:—

"The German Ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea, was signed about eight o'clock last evening at Versailles, by Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre. The army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be disarmed or

not. No details have yet been received. Count Bernstorff thinks it is an important fact that the armistice extends over these, and that it should be made known as widely as possible."

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A despatch to the World from Versailles, dated the 27th, says:—

"The articles of capitulation have been signed. Its terms are the surrender of the garrison of Paris and the summoning of the National Assembly."

Another despatch to the World from Versailles, also dated on the 27th says:—

"The terms of the capitulation of Paris provide for the possession of the forts around Paris by the Germans, but no occupation of the city by them, and the Prince Imperial to be the future Emperor, with the Empress as Regent. A large force will be immediately despatched in pursuit of Gen. Chausy."

A despatch to the World from London dated the same day, says:—

"M. Favre was in conference with Count Bismarck and at midnight Bismarck carried his points. The capitulation involves the cession of Alsace and Lorraine and part of the fleet; a money indemnity to be guaranteed by the municipalities; a portion of the German army to return home and the war to cease. It is necessary that some territory be retained to secure the fulfilment of the compact. The Mobiles are to be sent home. The Emperor will return immediately to Berlin."

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—The German troops occupied the forts around Paris at ten o'clock this morning. The entire garrison of Paris, except the National Guard, surrendered their arms. The armistice expires on the 19th of February.

Paris is to pay 200,000,000 francs.

A Herald despatch from Versailles, dated the 29th says:—"Mont Valerien was entered last night by the Prussian engineers to draw the mines. Heavy guns will immediately be moved into the forts, as the enceinte is strongly armed, and no confidence can be placed in the feeble population of Paris until after a general disarming. Strong forces of infantry and artillery have moved forward to cover the working parties. Elections will be permitted in all the departments, together with the free circulation of the Deputies through the country. The army of Paris, regiments of the line, marines and Mobiles are to be prisoners of war, with the exception of 12,000 men, who are required to maintain order in Paris. All the corps of Franco-tireurs are to be dissolved, but the National Guard will remain armed. The French troops will deliver their arms, flags and field artillery within fourteen days, all of which will be collected at Suran. The French troops may retire into Paris unarmed.—The cannon of the forts are to be delivered up, but the enclinte guns are to be dismounted; the carriages to be delivered to the Prussians, but the guns themselves to be left. A line of demarcation is drawn between the enclinte and the forts, the French position to extend to the enclinte only, the Prussian position to extend 500 paces from the enclinte, with certain topographical modifications. Fort Valenciennes will remain in the hands of the French. Three railway lines will be repaired and permitted to convey sufficient supplies for the daily nourishment of the population of Paris."

"Bourbaki's army and the fortress of Belfort are not comprehended in the armistice. The Prussian line of demarcation for the southern armies is to be the line of the Loire."

"The object of the armistice is to spare further bloodshed, and to give an opportunity to the French people, through the assembly of representatives at Bordeaux, to decide for war or peace."

"Alarming rumours prevail of serious riots in Paris since the certainty of the capitulation has been made known. It is reported that not more than a week's rations remain in Paris at the present time."

A Versailles despatch of Jan. 30, says the occupation of the Paris forts by the German troops was unattended by any incidents of general interest.

The evening Times has a Versailles despatch, stating that the contribution imposed upon Paris by the articles of capitulation is fifty-three millions of francs.

A London despatch to the World, dated Jan. 29, says:—"A strong influence is at work, favouring the restoration of the Imperial family under a Regency, composed of the Empress, Gen. Trochu, and M. Favre."

Provisions for Paris are being forwarded via Dieppe to-night. There is intense excitement among the French in London to-night.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Bourbaki attempted to kill himself after his defeat at Belfort. His injuries are so severe that his life is despaired of.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Count Bismarck, alluding to the reported negotiations between Napoleon and the Prussian Government, says the Emperor refers everything to the Regency. He (Bismarck) denies that he has ever negotiated for a restoration of the Bonapartes, or that he intends to interfere in the domestic concerns of France.

The New York Herald's Bordeaux correspondent telegraphs that Gambetta, in an interview, stated that even should Paris fall it would have no effect whatever in stopping the war, unless the Prussian conditions of peace were altered, but he believed that the people of Paris would burn the city sooner than capitulate. He and his colleagues in and out of Paris had firmly determined that the war must continue, no matter what the consequences are, sooner than accede to the present terms. They were willing to pay every reasonable indemnity for the crimes of the empire, and give such security as reasonable men may think sufficient not to arm against Germany. Gambetta thought England had made a great mistake in allowing France to be dismembered, and spoke with some bitterness of the first-mentioned nation.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The city is in a perfect frenzy of excitement, now that the certainty of the capitulation of Paris is known. To-day the church bells were rung since day-break, and the several services in the churches were attended by crowds of worshippers. Sermons on peace were delivered, and prayers of thanksgiving were offered. Before and after morning services in the churches, an immense crowd gathered in front of the palace, and the ladies of the Royal household appeared at the windows and waved their acknowledgments to the people. The scenes in the streets are beyond description. Every person on his way to church, as he met his neighbour, stopped and embraced, and the women were congratulating each other with tears in their eyes. The news of the capitulation certainly creates in the public mind here a charitable feeling, and there is a strong desire to act generously towards the fallen foe.

BRITISH COLUMBIA having adopted the terms of union and the address to Her Majesty, delegates are now on their way to Ottawa.

The Globe's correspondent at Montreal reiterates the rumour that Sir John Rose's mission to Washington is in connection with the Fisheries question.

The London Post of Jan. 28th announces that the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne is fixed for the 21st of March.

The marriage is regarded by the country with great favour, inasmuch as it will tend to break down the rigid barrier which separated the throne from the people. Her Majesty is credited with having exercised wise common sense in having had the courage to give the hand of her daughter to a subject. Persons in all grades of society were beginning to get impatient of the needy, not to say beggarly array of German princes who were being admitted by marriage to the Royal family of Britain, and such alliances were looked upon suspiciously as tending unduly to strengthen the foreign element at the Court at St. James. The choice of Lord Lorne as the husband of the Princess Louise has helped to weaken that suspicion, and a belief is entertained that such alliances will be quite a matter of fact in the future. Indeed the gossip is already busy selecting a maid for the Princess Beatrice, and several heirs to rich and noble houses are aspiring to the honour, one of whom, it is said, is looked upon favourably by Her Majesty.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASE:—

First insertion, first insertion.....	50
Each subsequent insertion.....	12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion.....	70
Each subsequent insertion.....	16
Above ten lines, per line, first insertion.....	60
Each subsequent insertion, per line.....	62

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

Railway Prospects.

From the report in the *Waig*, of the late railway meeting in Kingston, we find that more was said about the Madoc project than appeared in the account furnished by the *News*. Mr. Gildersleeve, in moving the resolution which we published last week, said:—

"There was no doubt a road would be built from Kingston to Pembroke, and in five years thereafter the branch roads would be built to Madoc on the West and to Perth on the East. The Pembroke road would then form the trunk line for these two branch roads. Therefore, if the people of Madoc exerted themselves they would have their road, and instead of this enterprise being a drawback, it would be a positive advantage."

This, however, is all the encouragement—such as it is—to be found in the report of the meeting. On the other hand, there are utterances confirming us in the opinion expressed last week, that the people of Kingston are disposed to drop the Madoc road. The Hon. Alex. Campbell, in moving the first resolution, observed, in his opening remarks, that "many things were inimical to the Madoc road lately so confidently projected;" and Mr. O'Reilly said he "would not say much about the Madoc road, for you could not put life in a corpse, or galvanize a dead body"—a sentiment which was received with laughter:—and again, in the course of his speech, he gave the following home-thrust—"there was this difference between the Madoc and Pembroke road, the one would not pay, and the other would." And at the Mayor's dinner, on the day preceding the meeting, Alderman Cunningham (one of the Provisional Directors of the K. & M. R.R.) said—"He knew the country for 100 miles back, and could bear testimony that the practical difficulties of building the Pembroke road were not so great as those of the Madoc road."

There may be, perhaps, some sanguine persons who believe that if the people of Madoc only exert themselves, they can build a branch road to some point on the proposed Pembroke line—without, as we suppose, any assistance from Kingston now,—but by the aid of the promised \$2,000 a mile from the Provincial treasury. We confess, however, that as matters stand, we do not see a very bright prospect ahead. Mr. J. S. Macdonald has introduced his resolutions in the Legislative Assembly, providing that a certain portion of the surplus shall be expended in assisting railways. The fourth of those resolutions is as follows:—

"4. That no Railway Company shall be entitled to such aid until they shall furnish proof to the satisfaction of the Lieut. Governor in Council:—

"1st. That their Railway charter authorizes the construction of a road in the direction of our Free Grant Territory or pointing to our Inland Waters;—

"2. That the bona fide subscribed capital, together with any bonuses or loans by Municipal Corporations, and from the proceeds of bonds to be issued or authorized by such charter, leaves no reasonable doubt that such road shall be commenced and completed, including sidings and station houses, so as at

least to be ready for the rolling stock within the period mentioned in such charter. Provided that no railway company shall be held to be entitled to such aid for any portion of their road, for the construction of which a contract has been entered into since day 1870."

If the resolutions are adopted, as above, unless some special exception is made on behalf of the Kingston and Madoc Railroad,—what possible chance is there of its ever receiving any of the talked-of share of the surplus?

The Hastings *Chronicle* recommends its Madoc friends to come back to their natural connection with Belleville, "and endeavor to induce the promoters of the Grand Junction to bring it so far north, that a short branch will give Madoc a branch to the front."

As the Peterborough County Council are not inclined to vote the bonus to the Grand Junction, we are afraid it will be some time yet before the suggestion can be acted upon.

While liberal municipal aid is promised both in Kingston and Pembroke to the new scheme, there are yet enough difficulties in the way of its accomplishment. In the first place, they cannot obtain a charter this year from the Legislative Assembly; and in the next, the promoters of the project are likely to meet with a vigorous opposition from the Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central Railroad, which the people of Brockville will no doubt now do their best to extend from Sand Point to Pembroke. The Brockville *Impetus* says that Kingston proposes to build the new railway through an almost unsettled country, but "there is a good deal of difference between having the first meeting and getting money enough to furnish a railway, and create a traffic to supply it."

The War Situation.

PARIS has fallen at last, but evidently only from famine being imminent, through the impossibility of the siege being raised, after the defeats of the relieving armies, before the stock of provisions was entirely exhausted. It is equally clear, from all accounts by correspondents in the city, that the bombardment was comparatively ineffective. This, and the improbability of the fortifications being carried by storm, may account for the somewhat modified terms of surrender imposed by the Germans, and the abandonment of a triumphal entry by the conquerors. It certainly is good policy for Prussia, under the circumstances, to inflict no further and needless humiliation upon France.

The armistice has been carried out in the West and North of France without difficulty. It is reported that the armistice has been extended to the Eastern departments, and that the military operations on the part of Generals Manueffell, Werder, Bourbaki and Garibaldi were to cease on the 1st inst.

A Berlin despatch says orders have been given to discontinue sending troops to France.

Gambetta was reported to have committed suicide on receipt of the news of the fall of Paris, but for this rumour there seems to have been no foundation whatever. A despatch from Bordeaux says that he has telegraphed to the Prefects that he will announce the resolution of the Bordeaux Government after his communication with the personage who is to come from Paris. Meanwhile he asks them to be firm and confident, and instructs them to drill incessantly the recruits who come in during the term of respite allowed by the armistice.—Gambetta also telegraphed to Favre that the Government of Bordeaux has ordered the immediate execution of the armistice, but cannot order the elections for the National Assembly without further explanations, and without knowing the fall of Paris.—The municipality of Bordeaux has made a protest to the Government against peace upon any dishonourable terms, and implores the delegation to remain at their post.

A Bordeaux despatch of Jan. 30th says:—The camps of instruction contain 250,000 men. The conscripts of 1871 number 300,000 men. At the end of the armistice France will resume the war with 900,000 men.

Immigration.

From the recently issued Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Ontario, on Immigration, we make the following extracts, showing the steps taken to promote the settlement of the country, and to add to the present population:—

"The expenditure on account of immigration, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, of the present year, (including unpaid liabilities, brought

over from the year 1869, amounting to \$7,705 00,) has been \$32,487 65. The expenditure in the year 1869, was \$17,595 00, thus making the total expenditure for the two years, 1869 and 1870, \$49,882 65.

"Thus, at a cost of about \$1 per head to the Ontario Government, it appears that at least 50,000 persons have been induced to settle in the Province within the past two years; or about \$1 23 per head, estimating only the 40,474 persons distributed from the four Provincial Immigration Agencies.

"During the year I have issued and caused to be distributed in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, about 100,000 Emigration Pamphlets; 12,000 copies of Mr. White's Lecture upon "Ontario as a Field for Emigration;" 4,000 copies of Canadian Agricultural Journals, and 16,000 placard advertisements of the Free Grant Lands, and other useful information. These placards were mostly mounted upon cardboard, and 2,000 of them were distributed to the several Agencies and other public places in the Dominion, and 14,000 were sent to England, of which the larger portion were forwarded to the Right Honourable the Postmaster-General, who had kindly undertaken to have them distributed and put up in all the Post Offices in Great Britain."

"The number of acres of Free Grant Lands located for the three years 1868, 1869, and 1870, was 239,782, the number during the past year alone, being 139,233. The total number of settlers upon the Free Grant Lands for the same period was 2021, of which 1080 were during the past year. These numbers as to settlers include heads of families, and others over 18 years of age, but do not include children under that age."

"During the past two years I have received from industrious and worthy immigrants, and others, heads of families, many applications for pecuniary assistance to enable them to settle upon the Free Grant Lands, which they have not been able to do from want of means sufficient to put up a small log house, and to purchase provisions until a first crop should be harvested off the land. With a view to render assistance to such heads of families, of good character, and as an experiment in the settlement of the back townships of the Free Grant Districts, I beg to suggest to your Excellency that an appropriation of money be made, and a township comprising good agricultural lands be surveyed and set apart for the purpose of settlement; and that upon alternate lots the Government make a clearance of from three to five acres of land, and erect thereon a small house, the cost to be a first charge upon the land, to be repaid to the Government in equal instalments, during 3rd, 4th and 5th years of settlement, or before the patent for such lands shall be issued."

We would suggest to Mr. Carling that the most effective and ready way to promote a large and valuable immigration, would be for the Provincial Government to offer:—

☞ To each and every County in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, an entire Township, on condition that within say a couple of years a certain number of families or persons were sent out to take possession, sufficiently provided for to be able to make a fair start in their new life and homes. This would encourage colonization by neighbourhoods, and could give every part of the old country a direct interest in some portion of Canada, and would bring men and money into the country—for there is not a county or a town in the United Kingdom in which there are not enough persons of the right sort to emigrate, and who would be willing to come, if they could get assistance; which assistance would be easily enough obtained by concerted and concentrated effort upon the settlement of a fixed locality.—We throw out the hint—the details of which might easily be elaborated.

The Dramatic Entertainment.

The first performance of the season by the Madoc Amateur Dramatic Association and Glee Club was given on Monday evening, Jan. 30th, in the Masonic Hall. The attendance from the village was very general, but a snow storm in the afternoon prevented many persons from the country being present.—The programme consisted of three parts.—the first and second consisting of instrumental performances by the String Band and of songs by Messrs. W. H. O'Flynn, James Fitzgerald, A. and M. Maytee, N. Higgins and E. L. Weiss. From the frequency with which they have sung gratuitously of late, their musical efforts have lost to some extent the charm of novelty, and the audience was not quite so demonstrative in the way of applause as on some previous occasions, but they heartily encored Mr. A. Maytee's comic song of "The Greenish Band."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mr. Rodrick Murchison has received a letter from Africa giving positive intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone.

It is proposed to raise \$20,000, in shares of fifty dollars, for the raising of a High Educational Institute in the Province of Quebec, under purely Wesleyan control.

After a long discussion in the County Council, a resolution was passed, by a vote of 13 to 4, authorizing the Warden to request the Ontario Government to dismiss Mr. Powell, Sheriff of the County of Carleton.

The German loss in the battles with Chazay is officially stated at 177 and 3,203 killed and wounded. The French loss, besides killed and wounded, is twenty-two thousand unwounded prisoners.

Mr. Wm. Diamond, one of a party of six, five of them married, who left St. Mary's last fall for Manitoba, writes home that so far, all are pleased with their prospects. Mr. Diamond intends returning to St. Mary's in the spring for his family. He states that he obtained employment as soon as he arrived in Manitoba at \$50 a month, and that business of all kinds is lively.

Five Eurasians (men with European fathers and Hindoo mothers), who have hitherto been known as Christians, recently joined the Mohammedans in Calcutta, having been circumcised, and submitting to other Moslem ceremonies. On being asked the reason for their profession of that faith, they replied that it seemed to them that Christianity was a religion intended for rich people who could live in fine houses, and especially for men and women with white skins, and not for poor dark people.

The Greenback advanced Liberals have adopted a resolution protesting against the proposed dowry of \$20,000 and annuity of \$5,000 to the Princess Louise, "inasmuch as they consider the same unjust and unnecessary, and that the amount would be far more usefully and beneficially expended in clearing and cultivating a portion of the waste lands of the State, and thereby find work for some of those who are sadly suffering for the want of employment."

Efforts are being made to attract the attention of capitalists to projects for building narrow gauge (two feet and six inches) railroads to the White Pine mining regions of Nevada. The Californians are about building a narrow gauge road to connect the mines of Arizona with the Pacific coast, which will be five hundred miles long, and it is estimated will cost three millions of dollars, and it is estimated will cost three millions of dollars, and it is estimated will cost three millions of dollars. Other similar projects are in contemplation in California.

There is quite a colony of Californians established at Dresden, the capital of Saxony. It commenced with a nucleus of some twenty families from San Francisco, Sacramento, and other towns of the great gold producing State, and has since considerably increased. Quaint old cities like Leipzig, Dresden and Munich offer a quiet easy habit of life, which seems to have peculiar attractions for the hazy Californian pioneers after the stirring and exciting events of their early years. Those who have children find rare educational advantages in these towns.

The oldest son of the Duke of Grammont, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Empire, has gone to France from England, to join the Garde Mobile as a private. The youth is only nineteen years of age, and is said to have taken this step in opposition to the will of his father, who does not wish to have his son fight in the ranks of the republican army. On telling his son of his disapproval of his intention, the latter, a high minded youth, replied, it was only his duty to sacrifice his blood for his country in a war into which it had been plunged by his father.

The St. Catharines Journal says that an English emigrant in that town tried an experiment on Monday morning which we imagine will not be in a hurry to try again. He lifted a chopping axe in his hand, and turning to his wife, said, "Kiss, I kiss, I believe that 'ere haxe are cold," and to test the fact placed his tongue on the axe, to which it immediately froze fast. Johnny Bull tried to remove the axe without injury to his tongue, but discovered that he couldn't do so by easy means, and therefore he gave it a jerk, when the whole skin of the tongue with which the axe came in contact came off and adhered to the axe, from which it was removed afterwards by warming at the fire. The tongue was most seriously injured, and it is likely that it will be some time before Bailey recovers the full use of it.

A large volcano has suddenly sprung up in Mexico on the Chichahuac road, about a hundred miles from Vera Cruz. No volcano has been observed before so far from the sea.

The Daily Australasian, published at Melbourne, is a wonder in the newspaper line. Its regular issue contains thirty-two pages, each page measuring 12 by 18 inches, with an additional or supplementary forty-eight pages every Saturday. Each page is set in small type, and contains a well-digested summary of news, editorials, criticisms, &c.

A visitor at the Eastern State Penitentiary, Penn., reports that out of six hundred prisoners, only six ever learned a trade. Learning a trade is not only a security against pecuniary misfortune, or, at least, a means of recovery from such misfortune; it is a safeguard against moral wrecks and ruin.

The Senate of Italy has decided that the capital is to be removed to Rome on the 30th of June next. Baron Haussmann, the extravagant genius who made Paris the most beautiful city in the world, is said to be in Rome endeavouring to obtain the control of the work of improving the appearance of the Eternal City, so as to make it once more the pride of Italy.

"At Oueques," writes a London Times' correspondent from that place, "the men were more than usually timid. The Mayor, the 'Adjoint,' and most of the corporation, with a very large proportion of the male population, fled into the woods, on the news of the approach of the Germans, leaving the defence of their homes to the women. There is no feature in the character of the French peasantry more striking than this utter absence of physical as well as moral courage. I have seen more men in tears than women in the course of my campaigning experience, and the contemptible way in which men leave their wives sick, and burdened with family cares, to bear the brunt of the German invasion, and then, after two or three days, come crawling out of their woods to the apron strings of their much better halves, makes one wonder how an army could ever have been formed out of such material fit for anything. Still more difficult is it to conceive what a bourgeoisie must be that cannot hold its own against such peasantry. Unless one had seen it, it would be impossible to realize that a people professing to have some dignity and self-respect could ever have become so thoroughly cowed and demoralized."

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The By-Law which was passed by the people of the County of Peterboro, and laid over from last session, was brought up in the County Council on Friday, the 27th ult., and defeated. The vote was 9 for and 9 against. The Warden said that the law provided in case of a tie the motion was lost, so refusing to vote, he declared it lost.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE PRUSSIAN.—M. Edouard Laboulaye, the eminent French author, writing from Gruchet to an American friend in New York, complains bitterly of the severities of war, and says:—"Mark that in France one hears always of Prussia and never of Germany. The reason is that there is no ill-will against Germany in France. We would have cordially welcomed the American federative union of Germany. What we oppose is Prussian despotism—Prussian arrogance—the greed and cupidity of these new Macedonians. We may succumb, the thing is possible; but when we have fallen England will feel that she is no longer anything on the Continent; Austria and Italy will be slaves, and European civilization will suffer an eclipse more formidable than under the reign of Napoleon I."

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.—At a recent dinner, at Waterloo, to the Hon. Mr. Huntington, he made a long speech advocating Independence, and read the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., to a friend in Montreal, bearing upon the subject:—"I do not mean for a moment to deny that it is a considerable wrench for an Englishman to accept Canadian independence, but have no doubt at all that what we have to do, in our own interest as well as in yours, is to face the music and make whatever sacrifices and arrangements are necessary to help the Dominion in setting up for herself as an independent nation at the earliest possible time. We can and ought to do this, and the sooner your statement and newspaper men make up their minds to it the better. I am only anxious to further the interests of both countries, and not the least to do anything by way of making political capital for any party here, or on your side. The ordinary party distinctions are perfectly insignificant when these are sure to be tried. There is no time for delay, and if we allow the present crisis to drift on without action, the result will be disastrous to all three countries."

Mr. Huntington warmly inveighed against the pre-

sent Dominion Government. "Let us," he said, "act like men. Let us remove the first danger by expelling the present Government of the Dominion. Whatever may be their local merits they are incapacitated to deal with great international questions."

VARIETIES.

Cure for "a brain on fire,"—blow it out.

A foreign climb—ascending the pyramids.

Railways are aristocratic. They teach every man to know his own station, and to stop there.

Why is the world like a piano?—"Cause it is full of sharps and flats.

An old maid says a woman isn't fit to have a baby who doesn't know how to hold it; "and this is as true of a tongue as a baby," adds an old bachelor.

A teacher, catechising his scholars, put the following question: "What was made to give light to the world?" "Matches!" cried one of the youngsters, after a short pause.

A certain lecturer asserts that woman's sphere is bounded on the north by her husband, on the east by her baby, on the south by her mother-in-law, on the west by her maiden aunt.

"What do you mean," inquired an inquisitive lady of a facetious lawyer, "by the term 'putting a leading question'?" "When I offer you my arm, my dear," replied the learned gentleman, suiting the action to the word.

A Yankee who had just come from Florence, being asked what he had seen and admired, and whether he was not in rapture with the Venus de Medici, replied, "Well, to tell the truth, I don't care about those stone gals."

"Do you say that as a lawyer or a man?" exclaimed an exasperated witness whom a barrister was cross-examining. "If you say it as a man, it is a lie and a slander; but if you say it as a lawyer, it's not of the slightest consequence."

A gentleman praising the charms of a very plain woman before a sarcastic flirt, the latter whispered him, "And why don't you lay claim to such an accomplished beauty?"—"What right have I to her?" said the gentleman. "Every right, by the law of nations, as the first discoverer."

A certain minister was not over-fastidious about his wardrobes. One day, meeting his brother, who was also a divine, he was censured by him for being so careless about his dress, and especially reprimanded for wearing striped trousers, it being altogether unclerical. Whereupon the humorous preacher retorted, by saying: "Brother, my religion does not lie in my breeches."

A New Orleans lady, on the way to Sunday school, found some boys playing eufrine, and induced all of them but one to accompany her to Sunday school. She asked the remaining boy why he wouldn't go too, when he threw down both bows, the ace, king, and queen, and said, "Would you go to Sunday school if you was so full of trumps as that?" She said it was a hard case.

A laughable thing took place at a revival meeting somewhere in Mississippi not long since. The minister noticed a seedy looking chap in one of the seats, looking as though he needed religion or a good square meal. So he stepped up to him and asked him if he was a Christian. "No, sir," said he, "I am editor of the Radical paper in this place." "Then, in the name of God, let us pray," replied the devoted minister.

Plain people have the advantage over the beautiful during a part of life; that is, when old age comes. Timelessness wears well; it seems to mend with years, or, at least, it has nothing to spoil. As a general rule, the most worn and time-touched faces are the faces of those once handsome. There are characteristics which defy the ravages of time, but mere personal beauty is evanescent.

At a party in Portsmouth, N.H., a few evenings since, one of the gentlemen having to pay a forfeit in a game, the penalty awarded was that he should go to the door and count a certain number of stars in the company with a lady, whereupon a young miss who was present created a sensation by getting up and seriously objecting, on the ground that the young man was engaged to her sister, and she would not sit there and see any such thing done.

REALITIES.—A person being asked what was meant by the "realities of life," answered, "Real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which could be realized without real hard work."

The

BORDEAUX, Feb. 3. The National Assembly has issued a decree qualifying for election families reigning who may have in past elections, or councillors of state who have a member, 1861, and M. Jules Simon, has arrived.

New York, Feb. 3. The world, dated Duncan Kentry, at Bordeaux, says official circles at Provisional Government would vote for tomorrow. Franco-Mobles arrive.

A Versailles de says:—"The ter all the departm Rhone. At Mar died proceeded the Emperor of that he had over nine days. The in compliance with head of cattle. ancient, is proe Russian line is h will be held stror. A close inspecio casemates were afforded any kind sians had opened the camps of the express a doubt meeting of the by peace, but the of their leaders in many instances venire of the war They begin to land with eager l a more generous sand ways in the French citizens a

"In the last i Favre showed de particularly on th was greatly agitat Count Eismarck M. Gambetta are were compactive and thought that their power. M. Gambetta were o ment of national ority was not the country. He did claim power to a at Paris. If he d immediately. M in a terrible ste truction of St. De bombardment w Most of the for

BORDEAUX, Feb. 3. The National Assembly has issued a decree qualifying for election families reigning who may have in past elections, or councillors of state who have a member, 1861, and M. Jules Simon, has arrived.

New York, Feb. 3. The world, dated Duncan Kentry, at Bordeaux, says official circles at Provisional Government would vote for tomorrow. Franco-Mobles arrive.

A Versailles de says:—"The ter all the departm Rhone. At Mar died proceeded the Emperor of that he had over nine days. The in compliance with head of cattle. ancient, is proe Russian line is h will be held stror. A close inspecio casemates were afforded any kind sians had opened the camps of the express a doubt meeting of the by peace, but the of their leaders in many instances venire of the war They begin to land with eager l a more generous sand ways in the French citizens a

"In the last i Favre showed de particularly on th was greatly agitat Count Eismarck M. Gambetta are were compactive and thought that their power. M. Gambetta were o ment of national ority was not the country. He did claim power to a at Paris. If he d immediately. M in a terrible ste truction of St. De bombardment w Most of the for

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

War in Europe.

Feb. 2.—The government at Bordeaux are ordering the elections for the Assembly to be held on the 8th. It is stated that the Assembly members over France since 1879, all persons not acting as imperial officials, or held office as ministers, senators or State under the Empire, and pre-empted office between the 2nd and 4th September, 1870.

Feb. 2.—A despatch from London to the 2nd, says:—"A letter from Col. assisting in the War Department says there is an immense reaction in and among the populace against the Emperor, and that ten millions of people will refuse to continue the war."

Despatch to the Herald, dated the 2nd, says:—"The armistice are accepted by the Emperor, except one, the Bouches de la Gironde, the elections will be immediately held. M. Favre has appealed to Germany to pity Paris, confessing that the amount of provisions for the Emperor sent in six million rations, and the request, and also ten thousand the dismounting of the guns on the 1st, and in the meantime the Emperor is constituted with despatch, and the Emperor is dismounted. The Emperor of Fort Valerien shows that the Emperor is not bomb-proof, and could not have of shelter to the men if the Prussian fire. Great rejoicings are held in the Emperor along the line. Officers are to whether the armistice and the National Assembly will be followed men fail to share the apprehensions that hostilities will be renewed, and the Emperor are already gathering round Versailles to take home. Talk of their journey back to father-land. Among the German army feeling is daily exhibited in a thousand of their intercourse with soldiers and about Versailles."

Interview with Count Bismarck M. Favre during the conversation, the subject of food in Paris. M. Favre said frequently burst into tears, expressed a doubt of the course of his associates at Bordeaux, who are free from the horrors of the war, probably they would refuse to yield. Favre replied that the powers of M. Favre delegated to him for the government and his (M. Favre's) authority of Paris alone, but of the whole not believe M. Gambetta would not in opposition to the Government, his removal would take place. Favre stated that Gen. Trochu was of sorrow and distress. The despatch during the short period of the war greater than at first believed. Favre was found in a bad condition.

Feb. 2.—Twelve opposition journals against the decrees issued by the Emperor on Tuesday, providing for the dis-privilege of election to the members of families reigning over France, who acted as imperial officials at elections, or held office as Ministers or State under the Empire, and pre-empted office between the 2nd and 4th September, 1870. The Emperor has ordered flour to be sent from the mills of Corbeil and Chantilly. He has also ordered two millions of meat rations to be sent into the city. The Versailles bakers are allowed

to send one thousand four-pound loaves daily.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—The President of the lower House of the Prussian Diet read to that body a reply from the Emperor to the loyal and congratulatory address presented to him upon the occasion of his assumption of the Imperial crown. The Emperor expresses his thanks to the Diet for the sentiments declared in their address, and a fervent hope for the peace and prosperity of the new Empire. Though there is now, he says, some prospect that the severe struggle into which Germany was forced will soon be finished, it can as yet only be considered that there is a ground for hope for the re-establishment of peace. It is not impossible that the war will continue, and great sacrifices still be necessary from the German people.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—It is reported here that an attempt has been made in Paris to assassinate Gen. Trochu. The General's orderly officer was killed, but he himself was not injured.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—It is known that about 130,000 prisoners were taken in Paris, with 1,600 cannon, and 400 field-pieces and mitrailleuses. The gunboats in the Seine and the rolling stock of the railways were also appropriated by the Germans.

Several trains loaded with provisions entered Paris to-day.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—It is officially stated that Germany does not intend to acquire through a treaty of peace with France a possession in India, Asia, or trans-Atlantic countries.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Official Journal of Paris publishes a decree issued by M. Favre, providing for the elections. It omits all the political disqualifications prescribed in the Bordeaux decree.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—The Gaulois of to-day says that the Paris Government has withdrawn the powers of the Bordeaux delegation.

The Duke D'Aumale, in an address to the French electors, reserves his opinion as to peace or war, because he is not responsible for the war, having been forced to remain inactive when he wanted to fight. He expresses his conviction of the advantages of a monarchy for France, and proudly compares France during the reign of Louis Philippe with the France of the present day.

BOURDEAUX, Feb. 3.—Instructions were issued yesterday by M. Gambetta to the prefects of the departments, requesting a strict execution of the electoral qualification decree.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—An official note from Count Bismarck points M. Gambetta to the decree issued by him declaring the ineligibility to the Assembly of the functionaries under the Empire, as a corroboration of the fears expressed by M. Favre that the elections will not be free, in consequence of which, continues the Count, "I proposed the convocation of the Corps Legislatif, which was refused by M. Favre." The note concludes with a protest from Count Bismarck against the decree, and the statement that the Germans will only recognize an Assembly composed of freely elected deputies.

BOURDEAUX, Feb. 4.—Gambetta has made a reply, in which he warmly defends the decree, and says:—"It frustrates the plans of Bismarck and his accomplices the fallen dynasty, and the insolent pretensions of the Prussian minister to interfere with the constitution of a French Assembly."

The best justification of the course of the Bordeaux Government is the public meeting held last night, which resolved on a mass demonstration to-morrow, to finally request Gambetta to accept the Presidency of the Committee of Public Safety, and prosecute the war to the death.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A Brussels despatch to the World, dated the 2nd, says:—"The public manifestations here in favour of the temporal power of the Pope were magnificent. An immense number of pilgrims from all parts of Belgium traversed the streets singing the *Litanies*. Archbishop Mathieu, after the celebration of mass, delivered an impassioned sermon."

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—A motion censuring the Government for allowing the pilgrims, meeting here in behalf of the temporal power of the Pope, to travel at half price, was rejected by a vote of 63 to 42.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Emperor leaves the army at the close of the armistice. Should the war be prolonged it will be pursued relentlessly. Prince Frederick Charles, Manteuffel, and Falkenstein are to be entrusted with the task of conquering the south. Moltke will retain supervision, but a large amount of discretion will be allowed the actual commanders.

The condition of Paris is terrible. The populace are violently excited against England. M. Favre has requested the German authorities not to allow any Englishmen to enter Paris, as he considers their lives unsafe.—Paris is on the verge of starvation. Flour will be utterly exhausted on the 4th, and horseflesh on the 11th. The Emperor has ordered flour to be sent from the mills of Corbeil and Chantilly. He has also ordered two millions of meat rations to be sent into the city. The Versailles bakers are allowed

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Per line, first insertion	6 00
Each subsequent insertion	6 12 1/2
Per line, first insertion	6 10
Each subsequent insertion	6 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	6 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	6 02

All communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

Railway Prospects.

"The Madoc Mercury continues, very needlessly, we are of opinion, to take despondent views of the Kingston and Madoc railway. Elsewhere we have made reference to the present status and prospects of this road. While Kingston is willing to do its part and redeem its pledge, there ought to be some life and activity in Madoc."—*Kingston News, Monday.*

From the article above referred to we make some extracts, omitting a part respecting wooden railroad* and differences of opinion which prevailed as to the route for the K. & M. RR., with which our readers are already acquainted:—

"With the prospects of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway project, the hopes of the friends of the Kingston and Madoc Railway take a fresh start. Relying upon the pledges and good faith of all who in Kingston gave countenance to the enterprise, they think that the acknowledged merits of the larger scheme should not blind them to the value of the smaller. It was no doubt some feeling such as this which prompted Ald. Gilderleeve's resolution at the public meeting a few days ago.

"Had the Madoc Railway project been instead a railway to the Georgian Bay it would have ere this been in higher favour with those who like to see on paper large enterprises and values expressed in millions. The Pembroke Railway project is a national enterprise, the Madoc Railway a local one. But it is invariably the fate of all local railways to become parts of larger schemes."

"The promoters of the Kingston and Madoc Railway at first took rather humble ground. The efforts of some cheap railway contractors had brought the plan of wooden tram or railroads into prominence. * But of the actual value or working capacity of a wooden road kept in good order and doing a fair traffic, we are yet without any information from other than one-sided sources. Nothing is known here of the working of the Quebec and Gouford road. * The result of Messrs Nash and Irvine's report was that the project of a wooden road was abandoned, and the directors adopted that of a narrow-gauge light iron railway."

"So far real work was done. Why more was not done, why men who had worked hard for the project became indifferent about it, why some did not hesitate to express a change in their views of the worth of the enterprise, it is not necessary to inquire. These things are a part of the history of every railway project, good, bad or indifferent in character. If the construction of a railway 70 miles in length across the front of the northern half of Addington and Hastings can secure for us the trade of that region, little less in area than the whole of the County of Frontenac; if it will promote the settlement of Kennebec, Kaladar, and Elsieville, the long line of the Hastings and Addington roads, and the large tracts still unsettled in the prosperous townships of Sheffield, Hungerford and Madoc, it cannot fail to succeed. It cannot in any way injure, but it can do much to promote the cause of the Pembroke Road. It may become a link in the railway projected from Toronto to Peterboro, thence to Perth and Ottawa. Already the Lind-

say Road is stretching westward, and once connexion between Lindsay and Peterboro shall be opened we may see the Kingston and Madoc Railway an integral part of a railway to the Georgian Bay. Aid from the government to the extent of \$2,500 a mile and increased liberality from some of the municipalities; would reduce the difficulties in the way so far as to render the construction of the Kingston and Madoc Railway a matter of certainty."

The *News*, and its readers in Kingston who are content to take its opinion, without knowing, so far as they can learn from our respected contemporary's columns, the reasons for our present views on the subject of the railroad, are quite at liberty to think that the *MERCURY* "continues very needlessly to take despondent views of the Kingston and Madoc railway." Our readers, however, who have had placed before them the statements of the Postmaster-General and of Mr O'Reilly and others, about the difficulties in the way of the Madoc scheme, can judge for themselves whether we are "needlessly despondent."

With regard to the observation that the Madoc Railway would have been in higher favour had it been instead a railway to the Georgian Bay, we beg to remind those who are inclined to blame us for speaking out as we think,—that in the notice of application for a charter for a Railroad from Kingston to Madoc, occurred these words: "with power to extend the same beyond the last-named place Westward;" and that not we, but the Kingston Directors under whose instructions the charter was drawn up, are responsible for the omission of any mention in that charter of the extension of the proposed line to the Georgian Bay,—to which we called attention when the document was under discussion. We throughout objected to the limitation of the scheme to the merely "local" character it assumed when the line was restricted to Madoc,—unavailing, as it happened, though we have little doubt the extension Westward would have been backed up readily enough, if the proposed Provincial subsidy could have then been foreseen.

But are we really "needlessly despondent"?

Let us see. The Kingston promoters of the new scheme estimate that—the direct distance from Kingston to Pembroke being 115 miles—the proposed road, with necessary deviations, will be something under 150 miles in length; and the cost at least two million dollars (\$2,000,000). Now, we are told by those, hereabouts, who think that the Pembroke is going to help the Madoc Road, that we could unite with the K. & P. RR. somewhere about Verona. That place lying some miles east of Tamworth, the distance, by a railway route, would be about fifty miles from Madoc: and as assurances have been given that the country to Madoc presents greater natural obstacles to a railway than that to Pembroke, the cost of building an iron road from Madoc to Verona must be between six and seven hundred thousand dollars,—leaving something like half a million dollars to be provided in addition to the Provincial subsidy and the bonuses already granted. Where is the money to come from? If the *News*, or anybody else, will show us how that sum is to be raised between Madoc and Verona, we shall very willingly fling our "despondency" away.

The fourth resolution, to which we alluded last week, contained a very important clerical error—the word "since" having been substituted for "prior" to day of 1870. So far, the prospects of the Madoc Road are better; but then what present likelihood is there that the road will be completed in the next two years,—the time fixed by the charter, and the condition on which the Provincial subsidy depends?

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—I regret to notice your editorial despondency over the case of the Kingston and Madoc Railway. I believe it is the constitutional privilege of Englishmen to grumble: and I never more heartily appreciated the exercise of that privilege, than when you said that the people of Madoc should have given \$40,000 to the Madoc Road, and I concur in your objections to the course pursued by your Reeve, that he did not grumble in the same strain.

Let me hope, however, that the adage will hold good, "all's well that ends well." However far a few persons in Kingston may find it necessary to vaunt their knowledge of the inevitable in predicting the downfall of the Kingston and Madoc Railway, the day is coming when these would-be oracles shall be dumb. The good faith and sincerity of many gentlemen in Kingston is pledged to our enterprise. The credit of the city is pledged to it. It is inferior

in vastness of details to the Pembroke Road, but the Madoc Railway is one of the best conceived local enterprises ever offered to the consideration of any community. It will serve the needs of farmers over a greater area than any road of similar length in Ontario. The Government grant is required to launch it on a successful career, and we have no reason to doubt that it will be forthcoming. I can assure you of that fact, as well as that the people of Kingston will stand firm to all they have said and done for the Madoc Railway.

Yours truly,
J. BAWDEN.

Kingston, 7th February, 1871.

It appears to us, that as the Frontenac road will be provided for by the Pembroke project, that the best way now for the ultimate success of the Madoc Road would be the adoption of the Newburgh route, for which we believe bonuses to the extent of \$50,000 (or more, if Madoc increases her contribution), could be obtained from that village and the Township of Camden; and still more, if the desire of Odessa to be served by the line were gratified. The route would be sufficiently apart from the Pembroke not to interfere with it, and would give railway communication to a large district.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY is proceeding with the work before it, the Government being supported on all important questions by large majorities. Mr Blake's resolutions respecting the murder of Thomas Scott were defeated on the ground that however atrocious the deed, it was one over the punishment of which the House had no jurisdiction.—Mr Blake's amendment to the Attorney-General's Railway resolutions, expressing, instead, the opinion that a large part of the available surplus should be apportioned according to population, and expended in such way as each of the counties, cities, and separate towns shall designate,—was lost on the following division, Yens, 25, Nays, 57.

In France, all is confusion about the elections, with a general tendency to reject the members of the Government of National Defence.—The Journal *Officiel* denies the report that negotiations for peace have been entered into, and says it is false that anything has been signed except the convention, and that the present government has no power to treat for peace. The *Echo du Nord* has a special despatch from Berlin, saying that the contributions already exacted by the German commanders will be deducted from the amount of the war indemnity, and also the value of railways in Alsace and Lorraine.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—By the accidental breaking of the axle of one of the cars of a train loaded with coal oil tanks, on a bridge at New Hamburg, on the Hudson River Railroad, on Monday night, a collision occurred with the Pacific Express passenger train. The coal oil exploded, the bridge broke, and the coal oil spread to a sleeping car which fell on the ice. There were 65 persons in the ice, and more than half of them are believed to have perished by fire or drowning.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEA-MEETING at Mill-bridge on Tuesday, 14th inst.

THE TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT on Monday night was the most numerously attended of any yet held, and there was an improvement in the amount of voluntary contributions towards the expenses of the evening.

PROF. WILD, M.A., will lecture on Spirituality on Thursday evening next, in the Masonic Hall.

REV. I. B. AYLWORTH, M.A., lectures, on Tuesday evening next, on "Quakers, Humbugs and Fools," and the next evening at Stoco, on "The Pope, Napoleon, and the Devil."

"THE ALTAR AND THE THRONE."—We have received the first number of this new journal, which is "designed to furnish information respecting the principles and objects of the Orange Association, to those who have not yet enrolled themselves under the broad folds of its banner."—It is an eight page paper, and contains a variety of other interesting matter.—Published at Montreal, every Wednesday, at \$2.00 per annum.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEA-MEETING.—The annual Tea-meeting in connection with the church of St. John the Baptist was held on Thursday evening in

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Feb. 1st, 1871.

Arnott, Jas
Bateman, O B
Bentley, L
Calvin, Jno
Dangee, Wm
Fox, Joseph
Fox, Stephen
Hobson, Wm
Jenos, Mr
Kennedy, Wm
Lafferty, Miss Mary
McGaude, Peter
Mumby, James
McEobran, Edward
Murdoch, Wm

Moxley, Joseph
McLara, James
McLaren, and Gilles
Pack, J J
Quinlan, Thos
Robinson, Mrs J
Ratten, M
Ritchison, Wm
Sutherland, Dr
Smith, R J
West, Jno
Wanamaker, Thos
Wilson, Miss C
Wanamaker, M

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

NOTE STOLEN!

ALL Persons are hereby forbidden to Purchase or Negotiate a Note of hand for SIX HUNDRED Dollars, drawn jointly by Joseph Bateman and George Fox, of Madoc, in favour of the Undersigned, and payable three months after date (about the middle of June, 1869),—said Note having been stolen at the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, in the autumn of 1870.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Madoc, Jan. 20th, 1871.

(Weekly Intelligencer copy for three weeks.)

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the GOLDEN CHEESE MANUFACTURING CO. will be held at RUPORT'S School-house, on SATURDAY, the 11th of February, at TWO o'clock, P.M.

JOHN TASSIE, President.

Madoc, Jan. 16, 1871.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the HUNGERFORD CHEESE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

will be held at Downing's Hall, at the Village of Tweed, on the SIXTEENTH day of February, 1871, at the hour of ONE o'clock, P.M.

JAMES BROWN.

Sec. H. C. Manf. Co.

Tweed, Jan. 10th, 1871.

MEDICAL HALL,

Cooper Street, Madoc,

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late Disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment.

as ever of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Bridgewater New Cash Store.

THE NEW STORE at Bridgewater is opened upon strictly CASH Terms. A Splendid New Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

is offered for sale at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

COTTON YARN, 7s. 6d. per Bunch.

GODRICHT SALT, 10s. 6d. per Barrel.

LONDON TEA-CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. per set.

PATENT PAIRS, 1s. each.

TELEGRAPH MATCHES, 10d. per Box.

NAILS, 4 Cents per lb., or 28 lbs. for 6s.

TEAS, SUGARS, and all other descriptions of Goods in proportionate prices.

Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it your interest to do so.

The Old Store is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, 28th December, 1870.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE.

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

ROOMS at HUDGINS'S Hotel.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an Act authorizing the construction of a RAILWAY to connect Toronto with Ottawa, passing through or near Peterborough, Madoc, and Carleton Place, with power to cross the Ottawa River, at or near Ottawa City, and to unite, amalgamate, or make running arrangements with Railway lines in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Ottawa, December 2nd, 1870.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC. Land Carefully Examined and Reported on.

C. C. FORNERT, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR.

PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk.

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England, &c.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE With Taste and Dispatch.

Support the Local Institutions!

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, \$1.15 to 0.00. Barley, 60s. Rye, 60s. Oats, 55s. Peas, 70s. Butter, 16s. Pork, \$7.00.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.30. Barley, 60s to 65s. Rye, 70s to 75s. Oats, 60s to 67c. Peas, 70c to 77c.

the Masonic Hall. The attendance was very numerous, the seats being nearly all filled; and the Hall being lighted for the first time with some new chandeliers, presented a very cheerful appearance. After the refreshments, the addresses were commenced by the Rev. J. Mookridge, Incumbent of Shannonsville, who after stating that he was the first Missionary employed by the Church of England in Canada, gave some very humorous accounts of his early experiences, to show the difficulties and discomforts the Missionaries had then to contend with, and which gave them a claim to ask support for the Missionary cause.—The Rev. C. H. Mookridge read in a first-rate style, Dan O'Rourke's dream, which was greeted with continued laughter,—the moral being afterwards appropriately pointed out by Mr. Wood, Warden, was the next speaker, and his brief remarks were well received.—Mr. C. Gream, church-warden, in a few effective words, spoke of the time when there was no Church of England services in the place, and of the steps which were taken to introduce them, which finally led to the building of the Church of St. John the Baptist, the debt upon which he earnestly urged should be paid off as early as possible. Mr. T. S. Agar, then gave an amusing account of his experience in clearing land on his first arrival in Canada, and his subsequent career as a schoolmaster. Mr. Smallfield then spoke for a few minutes; after which Mr. Mookridge mentioned that the improvements which he had caused to be made in and about the Church during the two and a half years of his incumbency, had cost \$400—all of which had been paid off, except about \$20; and with respect to the debt still remaining on the Church building, he said the whole matter would soon be thoroughly sifted and explained.—He also expressed his gratification at the success which had attended the meeting. Between the speeches, the String Band performed several instrumental pieces; and vocal music was contributed by Mrs Bull and Mr. James Fitzgerald, by the Misses Breeze of Bridgewater, and by Messrs. A. & M. Maybee, accompanied by Miss Mookridge, on the Melodeon.—The proceedings closed with the hymn "Sun of my soul," by the choir, and "God Save the Queen," after which the audience were dismissed with the benediction.—Including the receipts, nearly \$11, from the Children's Tea-meeting on the following day, the proceeds amounted to about \$100.

BIRTH.

At Belleville, on the 7th instant, the wife of T. Campbell Wallbridge, Esq., a son.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

THE BRETHREN OF MADOC LODGE, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., beg to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of \$17, the proceeds of the Entertainment given by the Madoc Amateur Dramatic Association, and to thank the Amateurs for appropriating the same to the Masonic Hall.

JAMES O'HARA, Secretary.

Feb. 8th, 1871.

SAW LOGS.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE will purchase PINE LOGS delivered in the Lake or at the Rapids, this Winter and coming Spring.

Also required—

20 Pine Logs, 20 feet long.

10 " " 18 " "

10 " " 16 " "

20 Maple Logs, 18 feet long.

10 " " 16 " "

10 " " 14 " "

Also, a quantity of Oak and other hardwood Logs of various lengths.

Prices and other particulars can be had on application to Mr Wallbridge, or from his foreman at the Rapids.

10th February, 1871.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC, THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate.

Apply to

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,

Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;

or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,

Box 294 Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Of eighty Census commissioners appointed for the Province of Quebec, only 12 are English-speaking.

Phelps, the English tragedian, at one time very prominent on the London boards, is reported to be so broken in health that he cannot live long.

It is reported that the Militia Department will grant discharges to the Volunteers composing the Red River expedition who wish to settle in Manitoba.

It is said that the contracts for steel rails for the Intercolonial railway have been awarded to two English firms, each to supply twenty thousand tons.

Indiana is emphatically a railroad State. Out of 93 counties in the State, seventy-one are crossed by one or more railroads, with stations at the county seats.

The following Senators were gazetted on the 4th inst.—Hon. Ebenezer Perry, of Cobourg, vice Hon. John Crawford, deceased; Mr. Frank Smith, of Toronto, vice Hon. Walter McCrear, resigned; Mr. Ezra Churehill, of Hantsport, in Nova Scotia, vice Hon. John H. Anderson, deceased.

One of the results of the German Arctic Exploring Expedition is the discovery of immense coal beds in the north of Greenland. Mountains exceeding Mont Blanc in height were discovered, and the botanical specimens found indicate that Greenland must have been covered at one time with a rich vegetation.

Chicago is going to try and make steel rails, and for this purpose the Chicago Rolling Mill Company has added \$300,000 to its capital. The works will have a daily capacity of seventy tons of rails, and will require one hundred and fifty men in addition to the thousand now employed. The erection of the new buildings will begin as soon as spring opens.

The London Observer reports that the Government scheme for increasing the efficiency of the army is more comprehensive than had been supposed. The purchase system will be completely abolished, and voluntary enlistment will be encouraged by the offer of increased inducements. The supreme military direction will be entrusted to a board similar to that of the Admiralty. The resignation of the Duke of Cambridge is probable.

The Times says:—"At no period within recent times has the British Navy been for certain purposes so powerful as at present. It is scarcely to be imagined that any existing fleet or combination of fleets could cope with us in our waters, for instance, or in the Mediterranean. We could even despatch across the Atlantic a squadron far stronger than any which could be sent across the Atlantic against us. In fact, as regards general actions at sea, after the old fashion, our navy would find no match. No ships yet afloat could stand against our iron-clad line of battle for they were built, and successfully built, to beat the French ships, and the French ships were then the strongest in the world.

The Addington Beaver, published at Newburgh (which place would have given liberal aid to the K. & M. R.R. had the route been fixed that way), now "glories in the push" of Kingston and Pembroke, and adds, "But the grand question with us is, what are we doing? Why don't our leading men take a start in this matter? The Ontario Government have over Three Million Dollars to expend in building railways, and other improvements, and are we not to have a share in the concern? We have an immense tract of wild lands, well timbered, in our rear, with plenty of excellent water power to work up our timber into lumber, lath, shingles, posts, pickets, heading, &c., all of which will find a good market and quick sales in the dominions of Uncle Sam. All we require is a railroad into the interior to bring out the products of our forests, open up the back country for settlement, assist the industrious emigrant to find a home in the country, and extend the blessings of civilization to regions beyond."

Marshal Randon, who died last week, aged seventy-six, served in the First Napoleon's last campaign in Russia, Saxony and France. He commanded the battalion of soldiers which went out from Grenoble to oppose the advance of Napoleon on his return from Elba, and answered the Emperor's memorable words: "If any of you desire to fire upon his Emperor, behold him here" by calling upon his soldiers to fire. They, however, not only refused, but many of them presented their pieces at Randon, who turned his horse's head and effected his escape. After the revolution of 1830 he went to Africa, and served in the principal campaigns down to 1842. He had been designated by the present French Government to preside over the Commission of Inquiry into the facts connected with the events of Sedan and Metz.

It is mentioned in English papers as a coincidence, that eleven members of the House of Commons died in 1869, and the same number in 1870. All who died last year belonged to the Liberal party.

The tenantry on the Tipperary and Limerick estates of the Earl of Derby having heard that his lordship intended to sell these estates, have resolved to present to him a memorial earnestly requesting him to continue in the ownership of the property.

From Aspinwall comes a statement that Captain Selkridge writes from Payo, in the interior, on the 13th, that he has discovered a route for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, the summit of which is about 300 feet above the level of the ocean. The route commences near the mouth of the Atrato river.

Near Chicago there is a steam garden of two acres, covered with glass, and a network of pipes laid beneath the beds, supplied with steam by a powerful engine and boilers, to furnish warmth and moisture. Early vegetables are nearly ready for pulling, and later ones are progressing finely.

Advices from Bolivia say Potosi has been captured, after six six hours' fighting, by the revolutionists, who lost 500 men in killed alone. The city was pillaged for three days, and all manner of atrocities were committed by the drunken soldiers. Potosi is in ruins. Fifty thousand Indians are flocking in all the provinces to unite with the revolutionists.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN COBOURG.—The most terrible fire which has ever occurred at Cobourg took place at Cobourg on Saturday morning, 4th inst., commencing between two and three o'clock. This fire resulted in the destruction of the two finest blocks on the south side of King street, belonging, respectively, to Messrs. McCallum and Jeffrey. McCallum's block contained the extensive dry goods business of P. McCallum and Son, the grocery of J. Sutherland & Co., the office of the Canadian Express Co., and the office of the Montreal Telegraph Co. Jeffrey's block contained Jeffrey & Co.'s hardware store, and the Branch of the Bank of Toronto. These are all in ruins, as well as a number of offices and tenements in the upper stories.—The loss is estimated at a hundred thousand dollars; and the insurances, chiefly in the Hartford, Royal, Western, and Provincial Companies, cover about one-third of the amount.

AID TO FRANCE.—At New York, three steamships have been chartered direct for French ports, to load with Government stores. The freight engagements embrace large quantities of provisions, including some 10,000 barrels of beef.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to extend aid to France, it was resolved that the treasurer be instructed to notify the American Minister at Paris that the sum of \$20,000 will be placed at his credit at once, to be used by him in the purchase of supplies; and a special committee of five was appointed to receive supplies of grain, provisions, &c., and take charge of the shipment of the same; and an appeal to the American people, earnestly urging them to contribute funds and supplies for the starving people of France, was adopted.—In the Senate, at Washington, a joint resolution was passed, authorizing the President to station at the port of New York one or more national vessels to convey the breadstuffs and supplies contributed by the people of the United States to France and Prussia for the destitute and suffering people thereof.

CHANGARNIER and PLOU-PLON.—The *Courrier de la Gironde*, confirming the news of General Changarnier having snubbed Prince Napoleon when he made overtures to him at Brussels for a Bonapartist restoration, vouches for the authenticity of the following extract from a letter written by Changarnier himself:—"In returning from the Post-office, whither I had gone to throw in the letter to which you now respond, I was closely followed by Plou-Plou in person. I was surprised to see this big fat person filling up my poor little parlour; but I preserved my soldier's sang-froid, and without asking him to sit down, inquired how it happened that I had the honour of his visit. After many compliments, impossible to be repeated, about my importance and my renown, Plou-Plou added, 'You alone can save France and put an end to this war. The Empress is but *une brute* (sic). You must be Regent, and bring back the little Prince. I can guarantee you the assent of Prussia and Bismarck. You will assemble on the frontier 150,000 of our prisoners, commanded by generals of your own choosing. When you shall have executed the members of the Provisional Government and some few hundred other scoundrels order will be permanently restored. If you agree to this proposal I have an agent ready to take the news at once to Count Bismarck.' 'Prince,' I replied to him, 'I have done romancing, and will not put my hand

to such an absurd romance as this—and then I showed him the way down stairs."

VARIETIES.

A poetical American describes ladies' lips as "the glowing gateways of pork and potatoes."

The wife of a wealthy citizen having sought to get the management of his property into her hands on the ground of his insanity, he attempted to prove his soundness of mind by showing that he had succeeded in cutting down her milliners' bills.

An actress was performing the part of Lady Anne, in King Richard the Third, at a country theatre; and on delivering the following passage: "When shall I have rest?" she was answered by her washwoman, from the gallery, who exclaimed, "Never, till you pay me what you owe for washing."

A would-be school teacher in Alabama recently replied to a question by one of the examiners, "Do you think the world is round or flat?" "Well, some people think one way, and some another, and I'll teach round or flat, just as the parents please."

Virtue is not always its own reward. At one of the Wellsburg, O., churches, on Thanksgiving Day, somebody quietly dropped a one hundred dollar greenback in the money bag, and the unknown donor has the satisfaction of hearing his home paper say that the gift is either a mistake or conscience money.

A school teacher spelled out the word "g-r-a-m-m-a-r" and asked a scholar to pronounce it. He gave it up, when the teacher, to refresh his memory, asked him, "What did your father say this morning before eating breakfast?" The boy thought a minute and finally replied, "Pa said, 'D—n these eggs, they're rotten.'"

Franklin, Ind., built a new \$40,000 jail, and put a man in the first night after it was completed, and in the morning the Sheriff found the prisoner had cut his way out with a common jack-knife, and the cell was papered with heavy wall paper, to. Now, when they put a man in there, they make him take a solemn oath that they will not try to escape.

The poet Longfellow, on one occasion, was at a dinner party, at which Nicholas Longworth was also present. Some one remarked to Mr. Longfellow that his name and that of Mr. Longworth's commenced alike, but made a dissimilar ending. "Yes," replied the poet; "and it affords only another proof, I am afraid, that worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow."

A young lady named Taylor, meeting a former acquaintance named Mason, at a party, where the latter was assuming any quantity of importance in consequence of her wealth, and who did not deign to notice her, revenged herself by stepping into the group surrounding the haughty belle, and thus addressing her with the most winning smile: "I have been thinking, my dear Miss Mason, that we ought to exchange names." "Why, indeed?" "Because my name is Taylor, and my father was a mason; and your name is Mason, and your father was a tailor." There was a scene then; but there was no help for it.

A certain undergraduate was under examination; and amongst the questions contained in one of his papers was the following:—Why will not a pin stand upon its point? The examinee was not very strong in his subjects, but, as there was nothing like putting a good face on the matter, he set to work to answer the question in as formal a way as possible. The interesting result stood as follows: "There are three reasons why a pin will not stand on its point. 1. A pin will not stand on its head, much less is it possible that it should stand on its point. 2. A point, according to Euclid, is that which hath no parts and no magnitude, and therefore a pin cannot stand on its point. 3. It will, if you stick it in."

FRENCH ESPRIT.—At the recapture of Orleans by the Germans, under Prince Frederick Charles, an amusing incident occurred. The French Head Quarters unexpectedly crossed the river at about eleven, leaving many of the Staff behind them in the town, and a few minutes after twelve the first Germans entered the town. One officer who had been obliged to leave at the same hour three weeks before, when the Bavarians made their sudden retreat, told his host as he bade him good-bye, that he might not be back till late, and requested him to leave the key in the door. Coming back now under such novel circumstances, and much at a loss for a bed, he hurried at once to his old lodgings, where he found the key in the door, and his host with a candle ready to light him to bed, who with true French esprit, said, as he greeted him, "You are home earlier than I expected."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 423.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Madoc Township Council.

Town-Hall, Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

Present:—A F Wood, Reeve; P Vankleek, Deputy Reeve; James Blair, John Tassie and S D Ross, Councillors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr Vankleek, seconded by Mr S D Ross, the Reeve and Clerk were authorized to sign, on behalf of the Council, a petition to the Dominion Parliament for a charter for the proposed railway from Peterboro to Ottawa, passing through Madoc.

A note was laid before the Council from the Clerk of the Municipality of Marmora and Lake, stating that the sum of \$174 had been laid out on Wannamaker's bridge, upon lot 18 in the 11th concession of Marmora, and asking the Municipality of Madoc to pay over one-half of that amount.—As the Council of Madoc had not been previously consulted about building the bridge, the matter was laid over, the Clerk being instructed to obtain further information.

On motion of Mr Tassie, seconded by Mr Ross, the sum of \$4.05, overpaid taxes, was ordered to be refunded to Peter Gunsolus.

The Council ordered the sum of \$3 to be paid to Mr Grean, in addition to the sum allowed by the Department of Public Instruction for a map of the school section of Madoc required for the Department of Agriculture.

The following appointments were made:—

Pathmasters.

James Whytock, Wel Bristol, O F Aylsworth, W R Ketcheson, Wareham Tuller, Albert Pringle, W Gunn, E Lafferty, T Connors, N Bradshaw, G Miller, Jr, James Jarvis, Henry Monroe, Ab Bouk, Adam Allen, John Dunn, W Inkster, Jr, W Campbell, Jr, John Reed, John MacNamara, John Sessmith, R Farrell, Ammi Curtis, John Sager, Hugh Galway, Charles Bacon, W J McCoy, James Blair, Coleman Harris, John Eagleson,	James McCaw, S H McCoy, J H Reed, D C Ketcheson, John N Moore, Peter Vankleek, S D Caskey, P Gunsolus, W J Allen, James Caskey, John Long, John Tassie, Wm Devolin, Thos Comerford, W Fox, James Chambers, Wm Fox, Jr, Jer Empey, John Cooke, John Nichol, Peter Johnson, Nelson Hempstreet, F Daws, Charles Fox, Peter McCallum, Theo Mahoney, Samuel Rollans, James Tassie, Rufus Palmer, John Miller,
---	---

Road Surveyor.—On motion of Mr Ross, seconded by Mr Vankleek, Mr J H Dunn was appointed Road Surveyor for the ensuing year.

Pence Viewers.—No. 1 Division: W H Tumely, N H Bristol, J H Dunn.—No. 2: H Mackenzie, James O'Hara, Sr., and W West.—No. 3: Levius Empey, John Carman, H Robinson.—No. 4: Cunningham Long, W Wood, Charles Allen.

Pound-Keepers.—John H Dunn; John Broad; Wm Vankleek; George Fox; James Thompson; John Nichol; Coleman Harris; Alex Gordon; W Ellis; G Miller Jr; Joseph Bazzard; W Woolley; Wm Fox; Joseph Bateman; Wm Potter; Ammi Curtis; Wm Mumby; John Sager; John Sessmith; Wm Montgomery; N H Bristol.

Licence Inspector.—J. H. Dunn, at \$25 per annum.

Assessors.—Tenders from the following were received, for assessing the Township:

Thomas Allen and J N Moore, for \$70.
C W Bacon and W Thompson, for \$60.
Wm Vankleek and John Long, for \$59.
Joseph Hayton and Robert Burnsides, for \$90.
On motion of Mr Blair, seconded by Mr Tassie,—

Wm Vankleek and John Long were appointed Assessors.

The sum of 45 cents, error in assessment on east part of lot 21 in the 2nd concession, was ordered to be refunded to John Paek.

A petition from W. Inkster and others for opening a road across from the 4th to the 5th concession, somewhere between lots 13 and 14, was received, and referred to the Road Surveyor to examine and report.

The Auditors' Report was received, read and adopted: and ordered to be printed in detail as usual.

A resolution was passed, paying the Auditors \$8 each for their services.

A resolution was passed, granting the sum of \$16 for the relief of the necessities of the family of John Hanna; and the sum of \$10 to the widow of James Dugan.

S Hempstreet applied to be allowed to pay his school taxes entirely in section No. 2, instead of in 2 and 9 as at present.

A resolution was passed, allowing S. Hempstreet to do his statute labour in working out a road from his own place to the main road.

A resolution was passed to pay the Township Clerk the sum of \$6 for services as Division Registrar of births, deaths and marriages in the Township for the year 1870.

J. H. Dunn's account of \$17.50 for services as Road Surveyor, was passed.

R. Squier's account of \$2, for watching and taking care of property after the late fire, was passed.

A by-law for regulating taverns, tavern licenses and shop licenses, and for appointing a Tavern Inspector, was introduced by Mr Ross, and after having been read a first, second and third time, was passed.

The amount for tavern licenses was fixed at \$30, and for shop licenses at \$40, over and above the sum for Provincial revenue, or other fees; outside the village of Madoc, \$25.

The license for bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$20.

A resolution was carried, reducing the allowances to some of the indigent persons of the Township.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The following is a translation of the proclamation addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the electors of France:—

"WILHELMSSON, Feb. 1, 1871.—Betrayed by fortune, I have kept since my captivity a profound silence, which is misfortune, mourning. As long as armies confronted each other I abstained from any steps or words capable of causing party dissensions; but I can no longer remain silent before my country's disasters without appearing insensible of its sufferings.

"When I was made prisoner I could not treat for peace because my resolutions would appear to have been dictated by personal considerations. I left the Regent to decide whether it was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle. Notwithstanding the unparalleled reverses, France was unsubdued, her strongholds were unredressed, few departments were invaded, and Paris was in a state of defence. The extent of her misfortunes might possibly have been limited, but while attention was directed to her enemies an insurrection arose at Paris. The seat of the representatives was violated, the safety of the Empress was threatened, and the Empire which had been three times assailed by the people was overthrown and abandoned. Stilling my presentiments, I exclaimed, 'What matters my dynasty if the country is saved!' Instead of protesting against the violation of my rights, I hoped for the success of the defence and admired the patriotic devotion of the children of France. Now, when the struggle is suspended and all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, is the time to talk to account the neursers for bloodshed and ruin and squandered resources.

"It is impossible to abandon the destinies of France to an unauthorized Government which was left no authority emanating from universal suffrage. Order, confidence and a solid peace are only recoverable when the people are consulted respecting the Gov-

ernment most capable of repairing the disasters to the country. It is essential that France should be united in her wishes.

"For myself, bruised by injustice and bitter deceptions, I do not now claim my repeatedly confirmed right. There is no room for personal ambition, but till the people are regularly assembled and express their will it is my duty to say that all acts are illegitimate. There is only one Government in which resides the national sovereignty able to heal the wounds, to bring hope to the friends, to recover the profaned churches for prayers, and to restore industry, concord and peace."

VERSAILLES, Feb. 8.—A Herald's special says, yesterday 80 field guns and 140,000 rifles were delivered at Ivry and Vauvres. The consignment of the armament is proceeding.

Immediately on receipt of Gambetta's proclamation of the 31st ult., Bismarck sent a message to Favre, and received a satisfactory reply, announcing that measures would be taken to arrest Gambetta, if necessary. Favre is in favour at headquarters. He has won the esteem and confidence of the officers there.

The Red Prince has arrived, and announces that the district occupied by the second army corps is peacefully disposed.

Paris may be entered before the 19th. Preparations are making for a heavy bombardment should possible complications occur. The attitude of the city is apathetic, and a reaction is expected. The arrangements for supplying food are working tolerably. The mines at the gates are destroyed.

In the riot at the Halles on Monday there was no bloodshed. The time for the departure of the Emperor is unsettled, but it will probably be the last of next month.

A gloomy feeling in high circles prevails here. Should the Assembly reject peace, war will be resumed with unsparring vigour, and Paris will be heavily mulcted.

The elections passed off quietly here. The Moderate Republican Deputies are probably elected, the same as in the north-east. Grave apprehensions are entertained with regard to the south. Communication with Paris is kept tighter than ever.

Bismarck is again quite ill—his state causes grave uneasiness.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The Kreuz Zeitung says no decision will be made as to the prolongation of the armistice until it can be seen what chance there is that the French National Assembly will conclude peace.

BRIST, Feb. 10.—The plague has appeared among the immense droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris, and a sanitary cordon has been established around the animals which have become infected. The deaths are so numerous that it is impossible to bury the carcasses, and they are therefore being loaded on condemned warships, which are towed out to sea.

A decree has been issued by the Bordeaux Government which calls out the military class of 1871 immediately.

BERNE, Feb. 10.—Bismarck has refused to negotiate with Switzerland for the return of the French prisoners detained in this country to France.

The routes to Paris are all open and travel is restored.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A despatch from Brussels states that alarming distress continues in Paris. The Germans permit but few provisions to enter, and suppress at Versailles all letters from Paris, and allow no telegrams and but few letters to enter the city.

The prolongation of the armistice depends entirely upon the temper of the French Assembly towards the Prussian demands as regards the cession of territory, the money indemnity, and the dismantling of French fortresses on the border of Germany.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 11.—The Echo du Parlement says the British Government has advised Prussia to arbitrate the terms of peace with France, in order to secure the collective guarantee of the great powers of Europe.

The Government of National defence at Paris has abrogated the requisition decrees of the delegates of the Government at Bordeaux.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Half-line, first insertion.....	0 50
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 12 1/2
Size to last line, first insertion.....	0 70
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 16
Above line (per line) first insertion.....	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line.....	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

Having been asked, on Thursday evening, whether we attended the "Railway meeting" which was held the night before, and not having seen any notification of such a meeting, or heard anything about it previously except a vague intimation that a "sort of railway meeting" was contemplated by Mr Wood, at some time, not stated,—we made some inquiries, and found that most of those (some of the principal property holders in the village) from whom we sought information, were in the same state of blissful ignorance on the subject as we were. At last, from some of those who were present, we ascertained that about a dozen persons met by private invitation or intimation at Mr Wood's office, to consult with him as to the selection of some one as Provisional Director for this Township of the proposed railway from Ottawa to Peterborough, which is to pass near or through Madoc. Mr Wood, it seems, had been asked to allow his name to be so used, but on account of his connection with the Kingston and Madoc Railway, he wished some one else to be put on the provisional direction of the new road. Mr E. D. O'Flynn was accordingly nominated to the position. To this choice, provided Mr O'Flynn is willing to accept the office, and to take an active part in promoting the proposed undertaking, there will be no objection. But as an expression of the public opinion of the people of this township, this little hole-and-corner affair is utterly without value. Not one single farmer was present at this meeting, which appears to have been carefully kept from the knowledge of the majority of the principal men of business and of property in the village. We know that we are speaking the sentiment of some of those who must be looked to, if the new scheme is to receive any assistance from this locality, when we say that they will endorse no proceedings, of which due and public notice is not given, or concerning which, information through the local press, is attempted to be stifled. Wire-pulling will not be found to answer, if the ratepayers are to be called on to pay their share in the end. If it be true, as we have been informed, that a surveyor has already been employed to locate the line in this neighbourhood, it will be as well, if the ratepayers are to be expected to pay him, that they should know by whose authority he was engaged, and on what terms. The "we shall do as we please" style of spending public money may be all very well in the Legislative Assembly, backed up by a large majority; but the necessary conditions to the success of that game are lacking in this instance.

Another matter, as we learn, which was brought before this "railway meeting" for consideration, was a communication from Kingston concerning the K. & M. R.R. As there happen to be two Provisional Directors of that Railway in Madoc, it may be taken for granted that the matter which was deemed of so much importance that a consultation had to be held upon it by this select gathering, was not submitted by direction of the Kingston Board, or it would also have been communicated to us as well, as one of the Provisional Directors. The whole of the ratepayers, who have voted the present bonus, will have to be consulted before that bonus can be increased. It was by the wish of the committee chosen by the people that we accepted the position; and we

shall be equally ready to resign it, whenever a majority of the ratepayers signify a desire to that effect, or inform us that they think we have neglected, or are likely to neglect, their interests in the matter of the railway. But until they do so, it will be as well for all concerned to understand that the views of the little hole-and-corner meeting are those merely of a clique, who are not in any way authorized to speak for the Township. And of this they showed their consciousness, in the secrecy with which the meeting was arranged.

The Western mail for several days past, has failed to arrive at Belleville in due season for the Toronto dailies to arrive in Madoc on the evening of the day of publication, as they ought to do, and the people are consequently behind time as to the latest news. We suppose, however, that the Legislative Assembly has prorogued,—the Local Government having carried nearly everything pretty much their own way.

Parliament of Canada.

From the Kingston Daily News of Wednesday we learn that the Dominion Parliament met at Ottawa on the afternoon of that day, and was opened with the usual ceremonies by the Governor-General.

The following is a synopsis of the Speech:—

In the Speech from the Throne his Excellency, Lord Liagar, having alluded to the last Fenian raid so successfully resisted by our Volunteers, and to the necessary outlay incurred in its repulsion, next spoke of the successful results of the Act passed last session for the Government of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and of the military expedition which it was necessary to despatch to that country.

The progress made towards the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation was next noticed. The terms and conditions already made public for the admission of the Pacific Colony were referred to, and the Governor-General expressed the hope that Parliament will feel justified in passing an address to her Majesty praying for the admission of that colony.

As a natural corollary to this subject reference was made to the subject of an Intercolonial railway, and of the necessity of taking steps to secure the survey of a route for such an important trans-continental highway. The subject of Immigration was also touched upon, particularly in connexion with the urgent necessity of opening up the North-West for settlement. His Excellency recommended the adoption of a liberal land policy and the opening up of communication with Manitoba through our own territory.

The Fishery and other questions pending between Great Britain and the United States was alluded to, and a hope expressed that a satisfactory adjustment of the matter will be effected by the Commission shortly to meet at Washington.

The adoption of an international currency, and the extension of the militia and other Dominion laws to Manitoba is recommended. The decennial Census is to be taken on the third day of April next, and it is believed that a more thorough and accurate system has been adopted than any that has hitherto been obtained. It may be necessary to amend the act of last session in some particulars.

Among other measures, bills will be presented relating to Parliamentary Elections, Weights and Measures, Insurance Companies, Savings' Banks, and for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Inspection laws.

Satisfaction is expressed that the revenue of last year was in excess of what was estimated, and that the prospects of the coming year are so encouraging that, notwithstanding the extension of public improvements which are contemplated, the taxation of the country will probably be diminished.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Everything has been arranged at Bordeaux. A committee to negotiate the treaty of peace has been selected, and the draft of the treaty has been approved by Bismarck and Molke. The treaty is to be signed immediately, and the German troops will then march through Paris to the Strasbourg station, and there take train for home. Trains will follow each other as rapidly as possible. The Assembly will then adjourn to Paris and proceed with the reorganization of France.

The elections indicate the return of a majority of members favourable to the establishment of a monarchy, and it is thought that the chances are in favour of the Comte de Paris being chosen King.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEA-MEETING AT MILLBRIDGE.—A Tea-Meeting in aid of the Church—the first in the place—which it is proposed to build in the Village of Millbridge, in the Township of Tudor, was held in the new School-house recently erected there, on a site which was given by Captain Norman.—And here, before referring further to the Tea-meeting, we may mention that this school-house, which is a very neat little frame building, well filled in with grouting, and neatly fitted up, is already paid for. This fact, and the well-to-do and well-dressed appearance of the audience, show that notwithstanding the serious falling off in the population there has been of late years, those who have had the pluck to remain and encounter the drawbacks of backwoods life, are reaping the reward of their energy and industry, in a fair and well-merited share of prosperity, on the evidences of which we congratulate them.

The school-house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and yet so liberal was the supply of cakes, pies, and other good things, that there was an abundance left over. The exercises of the evening consisted chiefly of the performances of the Madoc String Band,—who kindly went out to assist in the good work,—and whose repeated efforts to entertain the audience were most enthusiastically applauded. Songs were also sung by Mrs. Bull, and Mrs. Harper, Miss Norman and Miss Tivy, and Miss Maude Bull, and Messrs. A. and M. Maybee, James Fitzgerald and Captain Norman—the vocal part of the entertainment being received with as much approbation as the instrumental. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Smallfield, Capt. Norman, Mr. James Fitzgerald and Mr. P. Gunter,—and a Recitation was given by Mrs. Lloyd. The Rev. Mr. Mockridge delighted the meeting with his reading of Dan. O'Rourke's dream, on which, as in Madoc, he commented afterwards. Mr. Mockridge closed with an address suitable to the occasion, and then produced a subscription paper towards the expense of building the church, after announcing that the receipts from the Tea-meeting were \$21.50. Captain Norman headed the subscription list with \$50, and in a few minutes the sum subscribed amounted to \$99.25—whereby, in response to an invitation to that effect, was made up to a round \$100.—After singing the hymn, "Sun of my Soul," the proceedings closed with singing "God Save the Queen," with right loyal spirit; and the audience after the benediction was pronounced, dispersed, all satisfied with the thorough success of the meeting.—We should also state that the site for the Church is given by Capt. Norman, who, with Mrs. Norman, hospitably entertained a perfect crowd of guests for the night.

The *Intelligencer* is favoured with a special correspondent in this village, who is quite a model in his way. He favours the readers of that paper, with, as news, a rehash of events which were reported in the *MERCURY* a week or two before; but to make up for this little eccentricity, he announces, as having taken place, a concert which did not occur till after the paper in which it was mentioned, was published, and also that the lecture given by Prof. Wild this week, was delivered in the Masonic Hall last week. Getting ahead of us in this style, will no doubt soon "smash-up" the *Mercury* as threatened! We note also that he announces that Prof. Bell will soon give a lecture here. As the Professor has been talking of doing that ever since he has been getting \$200 a year from the County, as Professor of Mineralogy and Agricultural Chemistry in Albert College, we think it is about time he redeemed his promise.

LECTURE ON SPIRITUALITY.—Professor Wild, M. A., delivered his lecture on the above subject to a very numerous, but highly attentive audience, in the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. The lecturer defined his views as to the relations between the soul and the spirit (the former, in his opinion being a compound of matter and spirit), the different classes of angels, &c., &c. He got through an immense amount of matter with almost puzzling rapidity of utterance, and of course introduced some original ideas, as for instance, that the brazen serpent raised by Moses for the cure of the afflicted Israelites, was not a serpent at all—but a representation of one of the four Seraphims; that all maniacs have a dread of water, as had the devil which, before the time of Christ, were permitted to take possession of and torment people. He thinks they have lost that power since, and consequently is an unbeliever in spiritualism. "How ghosts are seen," he explained, stating that there is an emanation of a peculiar gas from dead bodies, which he asserted may be seen by persons of the right temperament, who may be passing through a grave-yard on a dark, still night.—At the most favourable season—the Indian summer—for witnessing this appearance we expect that the experiment will be tried, hereabouts, by some persons

of an inquiring turn of mind. At the conclusion of the lecture, a unanimous vote of thanks to Prof. Wild was carried.

With continued returns from the Cooke mine, in Marmora; negotiations by Americans for the purchase of another of the mining properties in that Township; and rumours of a fresh discovery of rich rock in Bridgewater, those who have faith in the gold producing capabilities of this region, are in hopes of a revived interest in the subject.

ACCIDENT.—Accidents in the lumbering shanties have been of frequent occurrence this winter. The last case we have heard of was that of Christopher Parkes, of Madoc, who, on Saturday last, while engaged in one of Messrs Gilmour's shanties, was caught between two logs. His collar bone was broken, and his chest injured.

A READING ROOM AND LIBRARY in the village is the newest idea in the way of the march of improvement. We hope that this attempt will be more successful than the move in that direction which was made last year.—See advertisement below.

The musical Professor who gave a Concert in the Masonic Hall, advertised by handbills, and overlooked the local press. The natural result was seen in so slim an attendance, that the anticipated number of "quarters" was not carried away. He'll be a wiser man in future, without doubt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received for the Building of the

IVANHOE CHEESE FACTORY,

up to the 1st of MARCH.

For Plan or Specification apply to
HENRY GAUEN, Ivanhoe P. O.
Sealed Tenders required.

THE GRAND

BALL OF THE SEASON!

will take place in the

MASONIC HALL, MADOC,

in aid of a

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM
IN THE VILLAGE,

On Tuesday Evening, February 21st, 1871.

Ticket for Lady and Gentleman, \$1.

Single Ticket, 75 Cents.

Including Refreshments.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, P.M.

Refreshments served at 11 o'clock, P.M.

A GOOD BAND will be in attendance.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JAMES FITZGERALD, C. C. FORNERI,

S. D. ROSS, D. McKAY.

JAMES DALE, Treasurer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SAW LOGS.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE will purchase PINE LOGS delivered in the Lake or at the Rapids, this Winter and coming Spring.

Also required—

20 Pine Logs, 20 feet long.

10 " " 18 " "

10 " " 16 " "

20 Maple Logs, 18 feet long.

10 " " 16 " "

10 " " 14 " "

Also, a quantity of Oak and other hardwood Logs of various lengths.

Prices and other particulars can be had on application to Mr Wallbridge, or from his foreman at the Rapids.

10th February, 1871.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

MEDICAL HALL,

Cooper Street, Madoc.

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late Disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment

as ever of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Feb. 1st, 1871.

Arnott, Jno	Moxley, Joseph
Bateman, C B	McLure, James
Bentley, L	McLaren, and Gilles
Calvin, Jno	Peck, J
Daugee, Wm	Quinlin, Thos
Fox, Joseph	Robinson, Mrs J
For, Stephen	Rutten, M
Hobson, Wm	Ritchison, Wm
Jenos, Mr	Sutherland, Dr
Kennedy, Wm	Smith, R J
Lafferty, Miss Mary	West, Jno
McGee, Peter	Wanamaker, Thos
Mumby, James	Wilson, Miss C
McEbrann, Edward	Wanamaker, M
Murdoch, Wm	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

NOTE STOLEN!

ALL Persons are hereby forbidden to Purchase or Negotiate a Note of hand for SIX HUNDRED Dollars, drawn jointly by Joseph Bateman and George Fox, of Madoc, in favour of the Undersigned, and payable three months after date (about the middle of June, 1869),—said Note having been stolen at the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, in the autumn of 1870.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Madoc, Jan. 20th, 1871.

(Weekly Intelligencer copy for three weeks.)

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russell, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.

Offers for purchase received by

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,

Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c, Madoc;

or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,

Box 29, Montreal.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russell, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to

CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,

Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c, Madoc;

or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,

Box 29, Montreal.

Bridgewater New Cash Store.

THE NEW STORE at Bridgewater is open upon strictly CASH Terms.

A Splendid New Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

is offered for sale at unusually Low Prices for Cash

COTTON YARN, 7s. 6d. per Bunch.

GODERICH SALT, 10s. 6d. per Barrel.

LONDON TEA-CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. per

PATENT PAIR, 1s. each.

TELEGRAPH MATCHES, 10d. per Box.

NAILS, 4 Cents per lb., or 28 lbs. for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS, and all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices.

Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, you will find it your interest to do so.

The Old Store is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic

Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT

Bridgewater, 28th December, 1870.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the

MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

ROOMS at HUDGINS'S Hotel.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an Act authorizing the construction of a RAILWAY to connect Toronto with Ottawa, passing through near Peterborough, Madoc, and Carleton Place, with power to cross the Ottawa River, at or near Ottawa City, and to unite, amalgamate, or make raiiarrangements with Railway lines in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Ottawa, December 2nd, 1870.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.

Land Carefully Examined and Reported on.

C. C. FORNERI, C.E. & L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D..

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR

PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,..... MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriage

and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT

MADOC.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Court of England,) Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOE PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

Support the Local Institutions!

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, \$1.25 to 0.00. Barley, 65s

Rye, 65s. Oats, 50s. Peas, 70s. Butter, 10s.

Fort, \$7.00.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.40.

Barley, 60s to 60s. Rye, 80s to 00s. Oats, 60

to 00s. Peas, 70s to 77s

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Iowa is the first State that has, by express statute, provided for the admission of women to the bar.

The army of Great Britain is to be increased by 19,970 men, at a cost of £2,886,700.

The Ottawa Fire Relief Committee have decided to purchase 12,000 bushels of wheat for distribution next spring as seed grain among the sufferers by the fire last summer.

A cable telegram from London says that on the 10th instant a message was received in the House of Lords from the Queen, asking for a dowry for the Princess Louise, suitable to the dignity of the Crown.

The Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company will apply to the Dominion Parliament for an act to extend their line from Lake Nipissing to some point on James' Bay.

There has been a violent gale along the coast of the United Kingdom. Six ships are ashore near South Shields, and several lives are known to have been lost. Numerous wrecks are apprehended.

A resolution in favour of a bonus of \$150,000 from the County of Frontenac, in aid of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, has been carried by the ratepayers of Wolfe Island.

The principle of Confederation is progressing. The Leeward Islands have all agreed to join themselves together, and a bill will be passed by the Imperial House of Commons, giving effect to the design of the islands. The Windward Islands will before long either join the Leeward or accept a Confederation among themselves.

Mr. Laysard was the first foreign minister to present his credentials to the new King of Spain, when he made a speech expressing "the great interest with which the Queen and the British nation have seen his accession to the throne, and their wish to strengthen the friendship that during so many years has existed between the two countries."

Attached to some six or eight busts in the studio of Powers at Florence are cards with the names and prices, and a statement that they have been ordered and never paid for. Mr. Powers says he has been forced to take this means of protecting himself against those who would gratify their vanity by giving an order for a bust and never paying for it.

Japan is very peculiar. The climate is temperate, there is an abundance of rain, the soil is very generous, the face of nature is covered with the brightest green and the most beautiful flowers, and the air is filled with birds of the richest plumage. But, alas! the flowers are scentless and the birds voiceless. Earthquakes and typhoons are numerous.

The Waterloo Chronicle says: How Mr. Cameron and others, who voted on the Scott murder resolutions, can reconcile their present course with their speeches last spring on the occasion of Dr. Schult's visit, is difficult to see, and it would puzzle them to do so on any principle except as a political necessity imposed upon them by the Government at Ottawa.

Unseasonable about the safety of the wheat is felt in the country around Galt. The Reporter says the weather for the past two weeks has been most unfavourable. Many fields are nearly covered with ice, which is almost certain to destroy the wheat; while all those fields which escaped the ice have been lying well-nigh clear of snow, exposed to some of the most intense frosts experienced in Canada this year. The result from these untoward circumstances cannot fail to be injurious.

It is asserted that the ribs and other bones of crazy people are more brittle than those of the sane. The number of bones broken in the English lunatic asylums has given occasion for the curious scientific inquiry, and an examination was made of the bones of twenty patients who died in the Carmarthen County Asylum. In nine of these cases "the very framework of the chest was found to be in an abnormal and diseased state." In two instances the breast-bone broke in removing it, and generally the bones were no stronger than stout card board. In one case the surface bone was so spongy and soft that it was easily crumbled up between the fingers. Some of the ribs were easily cut with a common knife, there being, through the action of the diseased brain, a wasting away of the phosphates.

AMERICAN journals are fond of boasting occasionally of their educational system and the superior intelligence of their people. Some facts brought to light by the recent census, however, are not of a character to sustain all their vauntings. It appears that there are 1,700,000 illiterate white youths and adults in the country, and more than 500,000 children under

ten growing up in ignorance; and of these most are native-born, instead of foreigners, as usually supposed. Thus, excluding negroes, who have been too recently emancipated to be generally educated, there is fully six per cent. of the population unable to read or to write. There is no doubt that the several States make liberal provision for the instruction of youth; but the figures we have given show that the money so freely given is not always applied with the best results. In truth, as Dr. Fraser reported some years ago, while the American system of education may be more showy than the Canadian, it is not so substantial.—*Leader.*

Notice appears in the *Gazette* that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for a charter for the Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa River Railway Company, to be constructed from Sault Ste. Marie and to the eastern boundary of the Ottawa River, at or near Hull, in the Province of Quebec, with a branch from or near Lake Nipissing to connect with the Muskoka Junction Railway at or near Bracebridge, in the Province of Ontario, and with power to construct a bridge across the River St. Mary at or near the town of Sault Ste. Marie, to connect with a railroad or railroads running through the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America.

The New York papers assert that the railway employees and the people of the neighbourhood acted with great brutality on the occasion of the recent accident on Hudson River Railway. The trunks of the unfortunate victims as well as of those passengers who escaped were broken open and pillaged by wholesale, one man, a commercial traveller, losing more than \$10,000 worth of sample jewellery. Nor was this all, say the reporters. One wretch got a book of written sermons, probably belonging to one of the slaughtered passengers, and read it aloud amid the jeers and laughter of the unfeeling crowd. Articles of female wearing apparel were pulled out of the trunks and held up to view in sport, and the bodies of the victims were roughly fished out as if they were so much carrion, and then a rope was passed round them and they were dragged over the rough edge of the ice cutting into their flesh and marking the track with blood—a fact which accounts in part for the mutilated condition of the bodies. If these statements are true, the conduct of the people of New Hamburg and of some of Mr. Vanderbilt's officials was far worse than anything ever done by Cornish "wreckers" in the days of cruelty and ignorance long gone by.

A London Times correspondent writes:—"It is stated on complete authority that one could hardly find a family in Germany, from the highest to the lowest, which has not some relative to lament for in consequence of this war. France has not suffered nearly so severely in that way, because service in the campaign has not been nearly so universal among the French families. To find the highest class of French people in the army has been the exception; but there is not a princely or noble family in Germany which did not send one or more members to the war. In several regiments of the Fourth Army the officers have been much more than decimated. The Queen's Guards lost nearly half their, as did also the Sautzen. Some companies have been left without one of the officers who set out from Germany with the regiment. The Saxons have had 105 officers killed and 150 wounded, while their loss of men in killed and wounded is nearer to 7,000 than to 6,000. If then, the Germans have been victorious, their victories have cost them dear, and I am certain that, with a determination to fight as long as they may be called on to do so, they are wishing heartily that with the capitulation of Paris, the war may close."

SASKATCHEWAN GOLD.—The Montreal Witness says:—"We have been shown by Mr. McArthur of this city, who has just arrived from Red River, a specimen of the Saskatchewan gold, which seems to be obtained from both gravel and rock with considerable ease—the lumps being remarkable for size and purity. This gold is saleable at \$16 per ounce, while the standard for pure gold at the English Mint is £3 17s. 10d. Miners can make about \$8.00 per day in collecting it; but provisions are so high that these fine returns scarcely pay them, especially as mining, as at present carried on, can only be continued a few months in the year. The time cannot be distant, however, when this difficulty must correct itself by the increased production of regions nearer to the field of operations, where, from present appearances, this gold will rapidly attract population. Gold and copper are also found on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg; but whether in paying quantities or not, has never been ascertained."

It is anticipated that telegraphic communication between Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, and London, will be established by the end of this year.

VARIETIES.

What is the sun by trade?—A tanner.

An impossible quantity—Too much money.

My first is equality, my second is inferiority, and my whole is superiority. Peer-less.

When does a besieged city most resemble a pea? When it is being shelled.

"Woman is a delusion, madam!" exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And man is always hugging some delusion or other," was the quick reply.

"Well, I always make it a rule to tell my wife everything that happens," said Browning—"Oh, my dear fellow, that's nothing!" said Smithkins; "I tell my wife lots of things that never happen at all."

There is a characteristic story of General Mantouff's "liberalism" at Rouen. The general sent for a barber, who consequently attended upon him at the inn. The general next sent to the innkeeper for a napoleon, and gave it to the barber for his services.

Jones says that he met his wife in a storm, took her to the first ball in a storm, popped the question in a storm, married her in a storm, lived his subsequent married life in a storm, but buried her in pleasant weather.

A physician being asked by a patient if he thought a little spirits now and then would hurt him much, replied, "I do not know that a little occasionally would hurt you much; but if you don't take any, it won't hurt you at all."

A big, moonstruck youth came fooling around a house in Lexington the other night with a cracked guitar and a squeaking voice, singing, "Put me in my little bed." A window was finally opened, and the gentleman informed that if he didn't dust, they would "stand him on his little head."

At Leavenworth, a man was told by the doctor that his wife couldn't live, and he immediately set about to fill the vacancy in his household by asking the servant girl to be his. The wife overheard the consoling proposition, and told the doctor she had changed her mind about dying. She got well and broke up that little game. Just like a woman, for all the world.

A Western editor, on entering his office, and seeing his apprentice boy putting some queer capers, called out to him, "Jim, what are you doing on the floor?" "Why, sir, I have had a shock." "A shock?" "Yes sir." "What kind of a shock?" "Why, sir," said the lad, gasping, "one of your subscribers came in during your absence—said he owed for two years' subscription—paid it—and also paid another year in advance."

There is a story told of a poor citizen in Berlin who was left a legacy of five thousand pounds. Being very old and feeble, he was puzzled as to whom he should leave his money. Thinking none of his friends worthy of it, he at last determined to leave it to a bitter enemy, who had a large family and no money except his daily earnings. He made his will to that effect; one of the conditions was, however, that the heir should always wear thin white linen clothes, and no extra under-clothing. Should that condition be violated even once, the money was to go to the executors.

A good story is told of Thackeray. When a dish of large-sized oysters were set for the first time before him, he gazed at them for several moments, and then asked what he was to do with them. "Eat them, of course." "Oh, eat them!" said Thackeray, as if a new light had dawned upon him; adding, after a pause, "Well, here goes!" When he had swallowed one, his friend asked him "how he felt after it." "I feel," said he, "as if I had swallowed a baby!"

About sixty years ago there was an eccentric merchant, named Timothy Dexter, in Salem, Massachusetts, who published a work of his own writing, called *A Pickle for the Knowing Ones*, which contained no punctuation marks from beginning to end, except in a few places at the close, which were entirely filled with commas, colons, semicolons, and periods, with a note at each reader of the book might "mix them in to suit himself." Timothy Dexter was the same person who sent a cargo of warming pans to the West India islands; but he lost no money by this, for the people knocked the lids off, and used them for dipping out molasses.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 424.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

On Trial.

During the Crimean War, a great outcry was raised against the late Prince Albert, because he said that "representative institutions were on their trial" at that time. It was assumed that he, as a German Prince, favoured Russian absolutism, in preference to British free institutions; whereas, it was afterwards explained, that he only meant to express a doubt whether a great war could be successfully carried on, under the free style of criticism indulged in, as a matter of course, by the British press and people, as to the unreadiness exhibited by the military authorities of that day, when hostilities were commenced, notwithstanding the lavish expenditure on army and navy for years before.

Whatever he meant, his words may well be quoted now, in reference to the working of representative institutions in Canada. We doubt if, in all the years the Parliamentary system has flourished in the old country, anything so extraordinary has been witnessed as the exhibition made of themselves by the majority of the politicians who have represented the Province of Ontario in the Legislative Assembly, which has just completed its term of legal existence. We do not know how many times the local Premier has told the members of the Opposition that he would do as he pleased; nor can we help being a little astonished, even in these days of professed "no partyism," at the complacency with which the majority have listened to these hints that they are no-odies, who not only would, but must do and vote as their master and his colleagues bid them. It can account for their silence under the circumstances on the supposition that the remark was made in a manner far less offensive than the sound of it, or else, that a large proportion of the members had previously graduated in County Councils, where they had been accustomed to do the same thing themselves, and consequently thought it all right. At any rate, it mattered not whether the motions of the Opposition were good, bad or indifferent—they were all to be voted down: especially if they were all important. In that case, the minority have been told, again and again, that they ought to leave matters of such moment to be dealt with by the Government; at its own time and good pleasure. To such an extent has this been the case, that we very much doubt whether—outside of the M.P.P.'s and their particular friends, and the wire-pullers on both sides who are preparing for the next elections—any considerable number of the people have taken the trouble to read the proceedings of the Assembly, as reported in the Toronto daily papers; for, however sound the arguments in favour of any particular measure might be, provided it came from the Opposition, the result, almost without exception, could be retold,—it was sure to be rejected.

If the plea that the Legislative Assembly of Ontario has no right to express an opinion about the murder of Thomas Scott, and that steps should be taken to punish the perpetrators of the deed, is worth anything, we cannot see what it is that enables the members of this "only a sort of big Council," to take upon themselves to congratulate a Governor-General upon his elevation to the Senate; they ought to leave that style of compliment to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and not meddle with an Imperial matter, concerning which they have no voice, at all.

But the chief thing in which the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly have abdicated their functions as representatives of the people, is in readiness with which they have voted to let the local Cabinet dispose of a million and a half dollars of the Provincial surplus, at its own mere will and pleasure, without retaining the smallest check over expenditure, for the next Assembly. The pretence, but in spite of everything, with the amount of the surplus still left to fight for, they may be beaten the polls, and other men may yet have to lay the greater part of that \$1,500,000. We venture to say that if the Opposition should win the day, the

very men who have voted to keep no check on the expenditure of that money, will be the very first to attribute dishonesty and corruption to those who will then hold the Provincial purse strings.

The ruling majority have also set aside wills, taking upon themselves to alter the mode in which the testators chose to dispose of their property. If they go on legislating in this fashion, a second House will soon become a necessity, in order that some sort of check should be kept on the proceedings of such an Assembly.

If the electors will only look into these things, as good citizens, and not in a mere party spirit, they will see that representative institutions are being worked in a way that will soon put them "on trial" here. And we expect that in a good many constituencies where there is any degree of public spirit their representatives in the last Assembly will be put on their trial also, before they get seats in the next.

Affairs in France.

DIXON, Feb. 15.—Belfort has surrendered. The Garrison will be allowed to march out with all the honours of war. The armistice has been extended to the departments of Cote d'Or, Jura, and Doubs.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—At a caucus held last night, and composed of a majority of delegates, it was resolved to establish a Provisional Republic, with Thiers as President, Favre as Premier, and the Duke Decazes as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers are to be Simon, Picard, Buffet, and Bartholomew.

On the conclusion of peace, the Convention will adjourn to Paris, and will submit to a plebiscite the future form of government.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 15.—Dissatisfaction is felt at the presence of Chazuy and Faidherbe in Paris. It is thought an oversight in the framing of the armistice, to permit these Generals, under pretence of voting, to communicate with the authorities in Paris.

An unfavourable impression is produced here by Napoleon's proclamation. It is asked what right has a prisoner of war to put forth a proclamation or manifesto of any kind.

M. Grevy has been elected President of the Assembly. The total vote cast was 533, of which Grevy received 519.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 17.—In the National Assembly to-day, M. Keller presented a declaration bearing the signature of the deputies of Haut and Bas Rhin, the Meurthe and the Moselle, protesting, on behalf of the inhabitants of those departments, against the separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France.

The proposal of Keller was referred to a committee, which subsequently submitted a report expressing the strongest sympathy with the populations of Alsace and Lorraine, and directing that the declaration of Keller be placed upon the records of the Assembly, and referred to French negotiators when they came to treat with Prussia.

The Assembly then conferred executive power of Government upon Thiers.

M. Keller adjured his colleagues to proclaim their inviolable attachment to Alsace and Lorraine.

The majority of the Chamber appeared disposed to delay the consideration of the subject until to-morrow, but Thiers strongly insisted upon its immediate consideration, saying the Chamber must on its own responsibility clearly declare its wishes upon this question.

The Chamber went into Committee, and the sitting was subsequently suspended.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—Immediately after the vote in the Assembly yesterday the English, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors officially visited M. Thiers, and recognized the French Government.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—In the National Assembly to-day, President Grevy read a letter from M. Thiers announcing his appearance with the new ministers in the Assembly on Sunday.

M. Roehfort protested against the display of the military force around the Chamber during the discussion upon the declaration of M. Keller in the committee yesterday.

Generals Chanzy and Billot each declared that a defensive war could, if necessary, be successfully prosecuted.

The number of Deputies in attendance to-day exceeds six hundred.

PARIS, Feb. 16, 17, 18.—Notes of the Bank of France for 20 francs, printed on parchment, have been issued, and those for 25 francs are to be withdrawn.

Many members of the Diplomatic Corps have returned to Paris.

The Crown Prince, Frederick William, is known to be opposed to the entry of the German army into this city.

Coals are arriving plentifully, but there is yet no gas.

The journals say that if the National Assembly consents to dismemberment, the Parisian delegation will protest and withdraw.

Rothschild goes to London to convey the thanks of the people of Paris for contributions of food made by the former city.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Napoleon has received notification not again to overstep the privileges of a prisoner, and to abstain from any interference in politics in the form of protests or proclamations. Orders have been given to watch him closely.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 19.—A Herald's special says not the slightest doubt is entertained in high quarters since Favre's return regarding a final peace. Favre expresses the opinion that the Assembly can be relied on to make terms. There is an evident disposition on the part of Prussia to yield a good deal of her demands, except on matters of territory, and even these may undergo some modification. It is probable that the Emperor will abandon the idea of entering Paris, and that the troops will quit Paris with all possible promptitude, and evacuate France as soon as practicable after a sufficient guarantee has been given for the payment of the indemnity of £150,000,000 sterling.

The French forces now in the field are as follows:—With Chazuy, 120,000, well equipped and armed; 125,000 with Faidherbe; 70,000 at Clerbourg, and 40,000 at Havre in a bad condition.

Fornieri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.
Land Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNIERI, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk.
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

Support the Local Institutions!

SAW LOGS.

T. G. WALLBRIDGE will purchase **PINE LOGS** delivered in the Lake or at the Rapids, this Winter and coming Spring.

Also required—

20 Pine Logs, 20 feet long.
10 " " 18 " "
10 " " 16 " "
20 Maple Logs, 18 feet long.
10 " " 16 " "
10 " " 14 " "

Also, a quantity of Oak and other hardwood Logs of various lengths.

Prices and other particulars can be had on application to Mr Wallbridge, or from his foreman at the Rapids.

10th February, 1871.



THE MADOC MERCURY

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

See first page.

The Approaching General Election.

It is asserted, pretty positively, that the elections for the next Legislative Assembly will take place in a few weeks' time—say about the 5th of April. In the Western part of the Province, the opponents of Mr J. S. Macdonald's government and policy are on the alert already, and their newspaper organs are urging Reformers to select their candidates, and make preparations generally, so as not to be taken by surprise and allow the "ins" to gain the advantage they anticipate from bringing on the elections at a date so much in advance of that generally expected. In central Ontario, there seems to be, as yet, less excitement on the subject; but the Belleville papers are beginning to make a little stir about it. For East Hastings, Mr Frizzell and Mr John White are both spoken of as probable candidates; but as the former is patronized by the *Intelligencer* and the latter is advised by the same paper not to try it on there, we do not suppose that our neighbour of the Madoc Foundry, with his well known devoted attachment to the Grand Master, will any longer entertain the idea of succeeding Mr Corby, if he has really ever done so. Rumour also attributed to Mr White, a few months ago, the intention of offering himself as the representative of North Hastings, but the *Intelligencer* would have something to say on that point also.

In West Hastings, it is said, Mr James (?) Holden will oppose Mr K. Graham, and according to the *Globe*, with the very best prospects of success.

In North Hastings, or at least this part of it, nobody seems to know or care much about election matters—just at present. We heard, some time ago, among some of the parties to the compact between Madoc and Stirling, which led to Dr Boulter's obtaining his seat four years ago, some grumbling, as if they thought Madoc had not made much by the bargain; but for all that, these grumblers will again do as they are bid, when the time for voting comes. We do not think Dr Boulter's course with regard to the murder of Scott will damage his chances of re-election seriously with the Orangemen of North Hastings; for so far as we know, not one of them volunteered to join the Red River expedition, although Kiel's victim was once a member of the Madoc Company of Volunteers. But some of those who worked hard for Dr Boulter before, are dissatisfied with what they consider the want of energy displayed by him in the settlement of the dispute about the place of holding the N. H. County Agricultural Show; while others think he might have shown a little more spirit in sticking up for the rights of the settlers in the backwoods, and should not have withdrawn the resolutions he introduced, without making a better fight for them.

It is thought by some that the Warden will offer himself in Dr Boulter's place, and others say that he will not. All we know about the matter is, that Mr Wood did not carry out his professed intention of endeavouring to get the separation of North from South Hastings effected during the session of the Legislative Assembly just closed,—on the understanding that if the M.P.F. carried out the wishes of the

people of Madoc in that respect, they should pledge themselves to support Dr Boulter's re-election.

The existing indifference about the election arises from the fact that the majority of those who formerly took the most active part in election affairs here, are rather tired of having had all the bother, while others reaped all the advantages of their exertions; and from the belief that it really makes very little difference, so far as the progress of North Hastings is concerned, who is elected. They are therefore inclined to let those who want to be candidates, "paddle their own canoes."

Railway Prospects.

Our Kingston friends tell us that the people of Madoc, if they want a railway, must exert themselves in its favour. What they mean by that may be learnt by the exertions they are themselves making on behalf of the Kingston and Pembroke railroad. They are holding meetings in the various townships of Frontenac County, setting forth the advantages to accrue from the proposed railway; and at all these meetings, without exception so far, resolutions have been carried in favour of the County voting a bonus of \$150,000 in aid of the enterprise.

Now we are told on the authority of the Madoc correspondent of the Belleville *Intelligencer* that there is so much earnestness here on the subject, that there is every probability of the Kingston and Madoc Railroad being commenced during the ensuing summer. Are the people of Madoc "exerting" themselves, then, to forward the work? If so, they must be doing it in the most original manner. Where and when are meetings being held, calling on the County Council to grant a bonus, however moderate, to the K. & M. R.R.? What steps are being taken, even to set about increasing the bonus from the Township? How much are the hole-and-corner *cliques*, who are running about incensuating that the *MERCURY* is doing all it can to cast discouragement on "the Railway," doing for themselves? Come out, openly, gentlemen, and put down your names for the amount of stock you are willing to subscribe towards the capital of the Kingston and Madoc Railway, and thus show a little practical faith in it. But don't, like boobies, go whining about the *MERCURY*, while at the same time you ask folks to believe it has "no influence"—and try to convince them that "the Railway is all right"—for there are plenty of contractors who will be willing to undertake it on the strength of the \$2000 per mile from the Provincial treasury—"when the road is built and ready for the rolling stock! There was a time when anything would do for an election cry; but that is past now. Those who want to see the K. & M. R.R. commenced—this summer or the next—must make up their minds that voting even a \$40,000 bonus will not be enough now; they must put their hands in their pockets and pull out the useful amount of "stamps" for stock, or remain "as they were." And to tell them this is not "discouragement," but plain, practical common sense, and good advice. Railways are not built by "resolutions," but by hard cash or its equivalent.

The Kingston and Pembroke Railway scheme is meeting with opposition from the people of the city of Ottawa, who want to see the Canada Central extended to Pembroke—and believe, if they can accomplish that they will succeed in "killing off" the K. & M. road, and so prevent the trade of the upper Ottawa country being diverted from the capital to Kingston.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—In view of the notice with which you favoured me in your last week's impression, I have to request the insertion of the following explanation.

It was only severe domestic affliction, the sickness of a beloved wife, who for two years suffered the agonies of one of the most painful and cruel diseases that afflict poor frail humanity, and who was only relieved by death in August last, that has hitherto prevented me from fulfilling my long cherished desire of delivering a lecture on Farming and Mining in Madoc, and other places within the county. I hope, however, at an early date to have the pleasure of appearing before a Madoc audience.

With respect to the Professorship of Mines and Agriculture, it needs no more than a reference to the proceedings of the Ontario Legislature to prove that the County Council did a judicious and prudent act in establishing in connection with the highest educational institution within their jurisdiction, a Chair of instruction in those two most important branches of

As regards my own personal connection with the

University, the position was entirely unsought by me; and I must say that the honor it confers was a much more potent inducement for my acceptance than the emolument attached, for it has entailed an amount of labour which would not have been overpaid, had the remuneration been counted in pounds instead of in dollars. I have however striven to perform the duties entrusted to me to the best of my ability, and I am happy to be able to say, that in their discharge I have won the approbation of the gentlemen whom I am proud to reckon as my colleagues.

Respectfully,
JAMES T. BELL,
PROFESSOR MINES & AGRICULTURE,
ALBERT UNIVERSITY.

Belleville, Feb. 22nd, 1871.

Weather now quite mild and Spring-like.

M. E. Tea-meeting on Thursday evening, March the 9th.

Owing to the publication of the Township Accounts this week, we are obliged to omit our usual summary as to the situation in France, (there is nothing definite yet as to the actual terms demanded by Prussia,) proceedings in Parliament, &c., as well as a notice of Lovell's great "Dominion Directory," a copy of which as well as the "Ontario Directory," we have duly received.

THE FORTNIGHTLY TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT, on Monday night, attracted a large attendance. Readings were given by Messrs. E. D. O'Flynn, J. W. Daffoe, C. C. Forneri, and C. G. Wilson, and addresses were made by Mr Wood, the Chairman, and the Rev. Messrs. Robison and Norris—with performances, in addition as usual, by the String Band, and singing by Mrs Bull, Mr Fitzgerald, and Mr M. Maybee.

THE BALL in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday night, in aid of the projected Library and Reading Room for the village, was not successful in a pecuniary point of view, but was satisfactory in other respects to those who attended it.—A Social in aid of the Library, &c., is talked of, to come off in a few weeks' time.

THE BLUE BOOKS.—Although the Dominion Parliament has been in session only a few days, we are already in receipt, from the office of Routine and Records, of "The Public Accounts," and "Tables of the Trade and Navigation" of the Dominion of Canada. The organs compliment the Government on this display of early preparation, while the opposition papers think the same is, after all, nothing very wonderful in the books being ready for distribution eight months after the close of the fiscal year. At any rate it is an improvement to have them ready thus early in the session.

A LARGE STOCK

OF

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, Feb. 24th, 1871.

FOR SALE.

IN THE VILLAGE of MADOC, which will be one of the Principal Stations on the line of the proposed Railway from Ottawa to Toronto, and of the Kingston and Madoc Railway.

THREE VILLAGE LOTS ON DIVISION ST., very near to the Business Centre of the Village.

One of the Lots there is a substantial BRICK three story Building, 66 feet front, and 40 feet deep, constructed for a Hotel, with a spacious Hall on the third floor. With the adjoining lots, it would make a fine Station and Offices.

There is also a storey and a half Frame House on these lots.

Also, for Sale, TWO PARK LOTS, containing about ten acres, with a Dwelling House, filled in with brick; a large frame Barn, 60 by 36 feet; and Stables for horses, cows and sheep.

Also, 100 Acres of Land, warranted to contain Gold-bearing rock, adjoining the village of Banookburn.

For Terms, which will be easy both as to price and times of payment, apply to

JOSEPH BATEMAN.

or at the *MERCURY* Office.
Madoc, Feb. 24th, 1871.

NOTICE

MY WIFE CATHERINE having left my house without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbidden to supply her with goods on my account, or to harbour her, as I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her, or for expenses for her board and lodging.

WILLIAM QUINN,
Lot No. 6, 14th Con., Huntingdon,
Feb. 20th, 1871.

MEDICAL HALL, Cooper Street, Madoc, FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment

as ever of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and

TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

NOTICE.

VENDERS will be received for the Building of the

IVANHOE CHEESE FACTORY,

to the 1st of MARCH.

For Plan or Specification apply to

HENRY GAUEN, Ivanhoe P. O.

Sealed Tenders required.

Bridgewater New Cash Store.

THE NEW STORE at Bridgewater is opened upon strictly CASH Terms.

A Splendid New Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.,

offered for sale at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

COTTON YARN, 7s. 6d. per Bunch.

RODERICH SALT, 10s. 6d. per Barrel.

LONDON TEA-CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. per set.

PATENT PAIRS, 1s. each.

TELEGRAPH MATCHES, 10d. per Box.

NAILS, 4 Cents per lb., or 28 lbs. for 6s.

AS, SUGARS, and all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices.

Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, you will find it your interest to do so.

The Old Store is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in water, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, 28th December, 1870.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

WILL CONTINUE to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

ROOMS at HUDGINS'S Hotel.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MADOC

In Account with EDWARD MOUNCY, Treasurer, for the Year ending the 31st Day of December, 1870.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE on hand, Jan. 1, 1870	\$79 96
D. Nicholson, Collector, Taxes, 1869	3299 19
Do, do, Each Taxes	22 66
D. Ross, Collector, up to 31st December, 1870	1956 51
Wild Land Tax, collected by County Treasurer	626 32
Clergy Reserve	178 80
Legislative Grant for Schools	464 00
2 1/2 per cent. on County Tax	88 06
SHOP and TAVERN LICENCES.	
Andrew Brossait	25 00
James Maitland	25 00
Mrs. Moon	30 00
William Hudgins	30 00
Adam White	20 00
George Brooks	30 00
Andrew Wright, including \$2 extra for the 12th July, 1870	42 00
Deans, Gray & McGregor	40 00
John Taylor	28 00
FINES received from Justices:—	
A. F. Wood, Esquire	21 00
James O'Hara, Esquire	1 00
Use of Town Hall	1 00
Per Centage	6 00
	7 00

EXPENDITURE.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.	
Adam Allen, bridge at Hart's	4 00
W. Blair, work on Bond's hill	75 00
W. Hobson, compensation for road	15 00
Discount	75
J. Sager, rebuild, Moorcraft's br.	4 00
Timothy Lynagh, St. Charles' and Mullett's bridges	35 00
Mahony, work on Barrie's hill	125 00
Sam. Rollins, bridge at Allen's	17 00
J. Blair, culvert near McCoy's So.	8 00
J. Moorcraft, culvert near Hart's	3 00
C. Long, work on 25 & 8, 11th c.	50 00
John White, for scrapers	11 00
Ja. O'Hara, lumber for sidewalks	20 00
	267
COUNTY TREASURER	4445 48
County Assessment for Schools	477 00
Legislative Grant	404 00
School Trustees	941 00
	288 50
COURT OF REVISION	13 00
SELECTING JURORS	12 00
COUNCIL	60 00
SALARIES of Township Officers	877 35
Printing and Advertising—	
Albert Smallfield	52 82
RAILWAY—	
William Robinson, on account of Railway Survey	40 00
A. F. Wood, Travelling expenses	41 00
A. Smallfield, do. do.	41 00
Do., advertising By-law	25 00
	147 00
MISCELLANEOUS:—	
A. B. Ross & Bro, Funeral expenses, Reed	6 85
C. G. Wilson, stationery	6 34
B. Maybue, coffin for Reed	4 00
J. McLean, clearing snow from Hall	1 00
G. D. Rowe, Poll Clerk (bonus)	2 00
Walter Gray, work at Town Hall Merchants' Bank, discount on silver, 5 per cent. on \$210	10 50
Thomas Hart, Taxes refunded	4 00
Richard Davis, do. do.	66
John Reed, do. do.	4 50
Mrs. Campbell, cleaning Town Hall	25
J. R. Ketcheson, Returning Officer (Bonus)	4 00
Do., Voters' Lists	15 00
Do., Postage Account	2 73
Maybue, coffin for Gilligan	4 50
Isaac Canniff, for firewood	9 40
C. Gream, map of School sections	10 00
	86 68
BLIND AND INDIGENT	
Samuel Daws	62 50
Donald Cameron	62 50
John Hanna	74 00
Zeron	75 00
Sarah Franklin	20 00
Mrs. Root	9 75
Mrs. Sullivan, for Lawr. Gilligan	41 00
	344 75
Total Expenditure	\$7086 23
Do. Receipts	7014 50
Due Treasurer	\$21 72 1/2

Total Receipts \$7014 50 1/2

We, the undersigned, have examined the above Accounts, comparing the various charges with the Vouchers produced, and find the same correct. The balance due the Treasurer for the year 1870 we find amounts to the sum of \$21.72 1/2.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1871.

CHARLES GREAM,
WILLIAM H. JONES, } Auditors.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The population of New York, as finally ascertained by the late census, is 942,252.

The Trustees of Racine College, Wisconsin, have provided a billiard table and smoking room for the use of the students.

The sum of \$55,000 was deposited in the P. O. Savings Bank during last December, the amount is deposited at the end of that month being \$1,996,000.

Direct telegraph communication between Fort Garry and Canada is looked for by the end of September next.

Some of the Americans propose to establish a penal colony in Alaska. It is almost the only thing the territory is fit for.

Lake Champlain at present is one unbroken sheet of ice, which extends as far as the eye can reach, this being the fourteenth time the phenomenon has been seen during the last fifty-five years.

Sir John A. Macdonald, member of the High Commission, leaves for Washington on the 1st of March. Sir George E. Cartier will be leader in the House during his absence.

The latest rumour is that Canada is to be cut out from the Empire, and that Sir John A. Macdonald is to have command of the new American craft. Wait a while. This British bottom can't be registered in America just yet.

A Turin letter says Kossuth is so very feeble in health that he can hardly live until spring. It is stated that he is extremely poor, and occupies very humble apartments in the city, steadily refusing to receive pecuniary aid from those who would be only too happy to help him.

Augustus Lever, well known in Canada as the designer of the Parliamentary buildings at Ottawa, and in New York State as the designer of the new capitol at Albany, has received the premium of \$5,000 in gold for the best plan of a new city hall in San Francisco.

A body-guard of cavalry to attend on the Governor General is to be raised at Ottawa under the authority of the Militia Department. It is rumoured also that the Government are about to form two regular batteries of artillery—one to be stationed at Quebec and the other at Kingston—to be under the command of an experienced officer of the Imperial service.

Lumbering operations are going on extensively up the Ottawa, and great quantities of timber will be taken to Quebec next spring, though it is said there is a great deal of poor material being taken out. The weather has been generally favourable. In the Temiscaming district the snow is light, while it is very heavy in the Mattawan district.

The mineral wealth of the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is to be developed, and its fishing facilities improved, by a number of Montreal and Quebec capitalists, who are to form a joint stock company for that purpose. They have made arrangements for the purchase of the island from its English owners at, it is reported, nearly half a million dollars.

The Bible Christians of Ontario have lately opened several churches and re-opened others. At Mitchell the church was enlarged and remodelled at a cost of \$1,800; at Exeter, the same at a cost of \$2,000; a new church at Little Britain, \$3,500; a neat frame church at Campbellford, \$1,000. In addition to the above, the denomination has lately purchased a valuable church and parsonage in Lanússey, and erected a new church, not yet dedicated, at Camouray.

The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent telegraphed on the 16th instant:—It is stated here to-day, in the most positive manner, that the Hon. Sandfield Macdonald will bring on the Local elections in about six months.—In the "News of the Day," of the 17th, the *Globe* makes the time "in about six weeks." As there would be nothing out of the way in fixing the first named period for the elections, we suppose the earlier date is that to which public attention is intended to be specially directed.

The following story is given in a Versailles letter. Gen. von Moltke was appealed to by some gentleman in society the other evening to settle some disputed point in connection with the American civil war. "I know nothing about the American civil war," was the quiet reply, at which more than one in the room expressed surprise. "No," said the great strategist, "I have purposely kept myself in ignorance upon that subject, because there was nothing to be learned from it. War is a science, and any record of the mere scrambling of two armed mobs can only produce confusion in the mind."

Gen. D'Aurelle recently declined the offer of a new military command. "I will only," he says in a letter to M. Gambetta, "accept that command at the hands of a regular government whose first act shall have been to pass judgment on the ambitious and insupportable men who have lost France."

A unique marine disaster is related as having befallen the steamship *England* in her voyage from Queenstown. During a storm the whole ship became suddenly filled with offensive and stifling fumes, so strong that suffocation or immediate evacuation of the cabins was imperative. The cause was found in the splitting open of some bleaching powder boxes, by which the powder became mixed with the bilge water. After burning a good deal of the stuff, the ship was forced to return to Ireland and discharge her cargo.

In a romance published by Alexandre Dumas in 1859, called "The Thousand and One Phantoms," the following curious passage occurs:—"Hoffman (one of the characters in the story) bent his way to the Louvre, but he had the grief to be told at the gate that the French, now being free, did not allow themselves to be degraded and made effeminate by going to see the picture of slaves, and that even supposing the Commune of Paris had not already roasted them at their ammunition foundries, they knew better than to feed those rats with the oil of the paint, seeing that those rats might one day become the food of patriots, if ever the Prussians should come and besiege Paris."

Mr. Cardwell, the British Secretary of State for War, has introduced his bill for the reorganization of the army. In the course of his speech he declared that it was established now that the colonies must pay for their own defence. Mr. Cardwell's recommendations include the abolition of the purchase system; the placing of the army under one system of administration; the form of service to be interchangeable; no more officers to be retired in a given year than the average number retired the five preceding years; examination to precede commission, which must be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State; the three classes of forces to be amalgamated, volunteers to be considered as regulars; the standing force to be 431,000 men; the Government to have power to appropriate railways in times of urgency.

The defensive works proposed by the Secretary of War are estimated to cost £50,000,000, and the new artillery required £10,000,000 more.—This looks like getting ready for the Prussian invasion, of which some hints were recently said to have been discovered, or for any other warlike contingencies.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland paid a visit recently to a nobleman in Westmeath, and on passing through Mullingar, the chief town, was presented with an address. In replying he made forcible allusion to the reign of terror that appears to be chronic in that county, and which has resulted in factories being closed and in the flight of landlords. Lord Spencer intimated that if the Peace Preservation Act proved insufficient, the Government would not hesitate to resort to the still more stringent measures at their command. Hardly had his Excellency left the county when a fresh batch of murders was announced. A respectable farmer was fired at on his way to chapel, and a police sergeant was killed. It is stated that there is now quite a panic, not only among the gentry, but the people. The Government will probably no longer hesitate to put the most stringent measures in force. The murder system, it is hardly necessary to say, is a simple ruin to all commercial enterprise.

The *Globe's* London correspondent says:—The sudden and vehement opposition which has been raised against the dowry to the Princess Louise is a puzzle. In all parts of England Members have been fiercely interrogated on this subject, and soundly abused for not falling in with the popular humour. At the Lambeth meeting on Tuesday night the working men were very hot on the subject, and because Sir James Lawrence and Mr. William McArthur intimated that they should vote for the dowry, something like a riot ensued. Indeed there was a riot at the close of the meeting, as I, who stood on the platform, can testify. The mob carried the platform by storm, and the members and their committee were driven down a narrow staircase, with a loss of eight watches and sundry other articles. The plunder doubtless well paid the disturbers of the meeting for shouting themselves hoarse and behaving like brutes. The existence of this rowdy element in English public meetings is one of the worst signs of the present time. It ought to be stamped out—otherwise it will grow too strong for us.

At the last meeting of the County Council of Prince Edward, a special committee, appointed to report on the letter of the Canal Commissioners as to the desirability of constructing the Murray Canal, reported that the construction of the Canal across the Carrying Place, and the lighting of the entrance to Waller's Bay, would be of great advantage to the trade of the Dominion, as it would to a great extent remove the cause of all the wrecks on the coast of said entrance.

VARIETIES.

What is the difference between godfathers and godchildren? The former are bled, the latter cupped.

Certain cure for cold in a prima donna—Stop her salary, or put a rising vocalist in her part.

There are two direct opposite reasons why some men have poor credit—one because they are known, and the other because they are not known.

A farmer, whose load of hay was found to develop several healthy builders, remembered that he "druv pretty close to a stun wall" on his way to market.

A bachelor editor, who had a pretty sister, recently wrote to another bachelor, equally fortunate—"Please exchange."

A Washington reporter, in commenting on the democratic character of General Sherman's receptions, says: "Any gentleman with a paper collar and mittens on can go in."

A merchant not over conversant with geography, on hearing that his vessel was in jeopardy, exclaimed: "Jeopardy, Jeopardy; where's that? At any rate I'm glad the ship's got into port."

"My dear friend," said a gentleman to a bankrupt the other day. "I'm sorry to hear of your misfortune. Your family has my warmest sympathies." "Oh, don't trouble yourself about my family. I looked out for them, you bet! Just save your sympathies for the families of my creditors."

A young lady school-teacher in Indianapolis, was one Sabbath lately endeavoring to impress upon her scholars the terrible punishment of Nebuchadnezzar. She told them that for seven years he ate grass, just like a cow. Just then a small boy asked, "Did he give milk?"

"I thought I understood you to say that your father was a merchant only a week ago," said a lady to a little girl who was soliciting alms, "and if that is so, how could your family have been reduced to beggary?" "It is true, ma'am; my father kept a peanut stand, and last week he took a bad two dollar bill and failed."

A newspaper correspondent gives this as a full report of the response of a United States Senator-elect to a serenade: "Those who know me best, know that I would rather work than talk. I am for the people, for liberty, and the Constitution. I hope to meet you all while here in the Legislature in social talks, and I had almost said drinks."

A comic story is told of Dean Stanley's parrot, which was a great pet of the whole family. One day Polly managed to open her cage and get away, to the consternation of the whole household. After a great search some one found Polly in the garden on the top of an apple tree. The welcome news was communicated to the dean, who with the whole of the inmates, rushed out at once, accompanied by Dr. Vaughan, who, with some friends was then on a visit to the dean. Polly was found swinging herself in a topmost branch, but when she discovered the large audience below her, she looked gravely down on them, and said: "Let us pray."

Suspicion.—Anybody can tarnish the reputation of an individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion which his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of. A puff of idle wind can take up a million of the seeds of the thistle, and do a work of mischief which the husbandman must labour long and hard to undo; the floating particles being too light to be seen and too light to be stopped.

Solitude.—Living in solitude is not generally supposed to be dangerous, yet Bishop Hall says "that he had need to be well underlaid that knows how to entertain himself with his own thoughts." Company, variety of employments or recreations, may wear out the day with the emptiest hearts; but when a man has no society but himself, no task to set himself but what arises from his own bosom, surely if he have not a good stock of former notions, or an inward mind of new, he will soon run out of all, and as some forlorn bankrupt, grow weary of himself.